

# THE CITIZEN

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## Private Profiteers

What seems to have been right with our fathers in Civil War days is highly condemnatory today. It is now considered unpatriotic to take advantage of the people while the war is on by cornering food supplies and releasing them on the increase of prices. It has become so unethical and iniquitous that in some places it is being considered sufficient cause for the imposed upon ones to take the law into their own hands and punish the profiteer.

It was none less than the P. D. Armour Company, through its founder, at the opening of the Civil War, that cornered the pork saying, "Pay me my price or starve" and enriched himself by taking advantage of old women, men, and children. At that time this stunt was considered an example of business insight. To read such a story today makes a man blush with shame, and his spirit almost rage at its coldblooded beastiality.

The exploitation on a people at war by private profiteers is the most blamable spirit found in American life today. Fortunes made in this way will taint the hands that turned them before the judgment bar of a just God.

## Coming of Spring

In an attitude of expectation do the American people await the coming of Spring. They realize more fully that America is in the war; with an army of aeroplanes to sweep down on Berlin, the final attempt on the West front to drive the enemy beyond the Rhine, the vision of peace hovering about the horizon creates a spirit of expectancy and hope among our people.

## No Cause for Alarm at Berea College

Vice President Rumold Sums up the Situation in Regards to the Meningitis Cases at Berea

Thus far only nine cases of meningitis have occurred among the students at Berea College. All of these are on the road to recovery. The vigilance of Dr. Cawley and his assistant Dr. Lichtwardt and the efficient work of the Superintendent of the Hospital, Miss Powell with her staff, Miss Stearns and the nurses, have made it possible for all of these to recover. It is not likely that another case will occur. However, it is wise to take every precaution. Gatherings where large groups may be assembled have been discontinued.

The Health Officers of the United States Government are on the ground and will find those who are carriers of the disease so that these may be separated from the rest of the student body and properly treated. This is really a protection for the students who may be carriers. Cultures will be taken by the Government officials as rapidly as possible during the coming days. As soon as any one is found free from the germs of meningitis he will be informed and will be at liberty to move about as usual. Until results are reported from the cultures, students are not allowed to leave Berea.

There is no need of alarm. All of our cases are recovering. Students are safer here than in any other place. Our action is now being taken at the direction of the State Board of Health through the County Board, and is an attempt to prevent endangering the health of students and citizens of Berea and elsewhere. No time, trouble or expense is being spared to make Berea safe. It is only another of the many evidences that Berea College looks after the best interests of its students. Boys and girls are safer in Berea than they would be at home. When there is real cause for alarm Berea College will be the first one to let you know.

## GEN. PERSHING PRAISES AMERICAN FIGHTING MEN IN FRANCE

In a recent communication to Secretary of War Baker, the commander of the American Expeditionary Forces said:

"There has never been a similar body of men to lead as clean lives as our American soldiers in France. They have entered this war with the highest devotion to duty and with no other idea than to perform these duties in most efficient manner possible. They fully realize their obligation to their own people, their friends, and the country. A rigid program of instruction is carried out daily with traditional American

enthusiasm. Engaged in healthy, interesting exercises in the open air, with simple diets, officers and men, like trained athletes, are ready for their tasks. Forbidden the use of strong drink and protected by stringent regulations against sexual evils, and supported by their own moral courage, their good behavior is the subject of most favorable comments, especially by our allies. American mothers may rest assured that their sons are a credit to them and to the Nation, and they may well look forward to the proud day when on the battle field, these splendid men will shed a new luster on American manhood."

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Miss Disney is giving you ladies some good things in her column on page six. Are you reading them each week?

## IN OUR OWN STATE

The name of the postoffice at Craftsville, one of the first established in Letcher County, has been changed to Millstone to conform with the name of the new town, Millstone, being built by the Southeast Coal Company there.

The Rev. Elijah Crowder, 45 years old, was drowned in Laurel River at Keavy, three miles west of Corbin while trying to cross in a boat. He leaves a wife and four children.

Through attorneys in Omaha, Neb., J. M. Weld, a farmer of Craftsville, Letcher County, has been advised of the awarding of \$2,000 damages for injuries received in a street car accident several years ago while a member of the United States army. The suit had been pending for some time.

At a meeting of hemp growers in Winchester at which L. B. Cockrell presided, 2,000 acres were pooled, with a prospect of total reaching 4,000 acres. Half the pooled crop last year brought \$13.75, the other half \$14.10.

Squire Tilden Wright, of Millstone, Letcher County, has entered suit against the Louisville & Nashville for \$5,000 damages for injuries received in a wreck near Sees, in the coal fields, the latter part of October, in which several people were killed. Several other suits will grow out of the wreck.

For the sake of sentiment, Capt. W. D. Crammond, of Hlawsville, and two of his townsmen risked their lives in an effort to free the ferry steamer Kentucky and Indiana from an ice gorge that momentarily threatened to crush the vessel into splinters.

Anti-administration leaders continued in the House of Representatives the fight waged prior to and in the Democratic caucuses against Governor Stanley, in an attempt to defeat the \$50,000 appropriation for the use and benefit of the State Tax Commission. The bill was adopted by a vote of 65 to 28. Sixteen Democrats voted against the appropriation.

The grand jury, in its report submitted Saturday in Criminal Court, pointed out that savings of from \$25,000 to \$30,000 a year could be effected if the city of Louisville and Jefferson County owned coal mines with which to furnish the fuel consumed by the various city and county institutions.

## Ed. Azbill Acquitted

The second day of the February term of Circuit Court was opened Wednesday morning at Richmond. The lower court room was filled by white and colored citizens who were anxious to hear the case of Ed. Azbill of Berea, charged with assault on a young girl of that vicinity. After the testimony of many witnesses for the defense, the case went into the hands of the jury, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

## Dog Tax Urged

A law placing a heavy tax on dogs, together with the appointment of county patrolmen to kill all outtagged dogs, was recommended in a resolution adopted at a joint meeting of the Christian County Agriculture Association and the Hopkinsville Business Men's Association. A bill embodying these suggestions will be introduced in the Legislature. Many farmers stated that unless protection from dogs was obtained sheep raising would have to be abandoned in Kentucky.

## Ashland Tannery Burns

The tannery of the Ashland Leather Company was burned Tuesday morning. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. The fire started in the bleaching room which destroyed the rest of the plant unprotected by a heavy fire wall. The fire soon got beyond control because of the failure of water pressure.

## Garrard Man Accused of Treasonable Remarks

United States Deputy Marshall Winfrey late Tuesday afternoon arrested James Simmons, a farmer, at his home five miles from Lancaster, on a warrant charging him with having made "treasonable utter-

(Continued on Page Five)

## U. S. SECTION IS HOTLY ATTACKED

Four Americans Wounded, One Captured — Enemy Takes Advantage of Weather.

## BOCHES ALSO SUFFER LOSSES

Violent Barrage Fire Precedes Assault on American Listening Post, Only 40 Feet From German Station Trenches 85 Yards Apart.

With the American Army in France, Feb. 1.—Taking advantage of a thick mist, a strong force of German troops rushed an American listening post trench on Wednesday morning, killing two American soldiers, wounding four and capturing one other.

The fighting lasted 15 minutes, completely isolating the listening post from the first line trenches.

The fighting lasted 20 minutes and two German soldiers are believed to have been wounded.

The Americans fought gallantly. When the raiders retired they were followed by drafted men from California, who bombed them copiously.

Trenches 85 Yards Apart.

The attack took place at the point where the American and German trenches were in closest proximity. No Man's Land at that point is only 85 yards wide.

A long period of infantry inactivity was broken by the raid, although there had been cannonading which had claimed some American victims.

"I was standing in our listening post just about 40 feet from a German listening post, just after daybreak, when Fritz began to turn hell loose with his guns," said a lanky Tennesseean. "I learned afterward that the Germans had put down a barrage which had cut me off from our first line position, held by a platoon. Well, the racket lasted about 15 minutes. All at once something struck me. I had been hit in the shoulder and thigh by fragments of an exploding shell. I saw four Boches closing in on my post, and turned loose with my automatic rifle. I think two of them were wounded. Then I passed out."

## Dakota Man Wounded.

The attack began about seven o'clock in the morning, and one of the first men wounded was a National Guardsman from North Dakota. He occupied a cot in the hospital next to the Tennesseean. I asked him what happened, and he replied:

"I was at a gun station on the first line. When the shelling began I peered over the trench parapet and saw figures stealing through the mist across the frosty ground toward our positions. The thought flashed through my brain that they looked like the ghosts of the corpses out there in No Man's Land. The next minute I was knocked unconscious. A shell fragment had hit me on the head."

The third wounded man had been hit on the thigh and the fourth was struck in both legs.

The fighting was fierce while it lasted and it is believed that at least 50 Germans were in the attacking group. The shelling which had preceded the raid was so violent that it could be heard plainly at brigade headquarters.

All of the advantages of topography where the raid was made, were with the Germans. The valley was overlooked by the German positions and the high hills in the rear gave the enemy a good opportunity for observation upon the trenches, which are shallow at this point.

It was at this spot that a German soldier recently leaped upon the rim of his trench with a white flag in his hands, shouting, "Halt!" He hastily jumped back into his shelter when he found that his attempt at fraternizing was going to meet with a hostile reception.

## Wage Troubles Adjusted.

Washington.—Satisfactory adjustment of a wage controversy which threatened a strike of 5,000 employees of the American Locomotive Company was announced by the Department of Labor. The questions were settled without any stoppage of production. A threatened strike of railway clerks employed by the Wabash Railroad also has been averted by adjustment of wage and working demands.

## Seven Killed and Many Injured.

Moose Lake, Minn.—Northern Pacific Train No. 63, northbound, struck a bus in which 20 school children were riding here, killing seven. A number of the children were seriously injured.

## Prevented Seizing Cars of Coal.

Chicago.—The Illinois Fuel Administration prevented the seizure by Indiana fuel authorities of 555 cars of coal consigned to Chicago when it became apparent that the packing plants at the stock yards would be forced to shut down unless coal was rushed.

## DR. SANDERS WEKERLE



Dr. Sanders Wekerle, Hungarian premier, received a deputation of workmen who handed him a resolution stating that the workmen desired a speedy conclusion of peace, based on the principles of no annexations, self-determination of people's rights and the immediate discussion in the lower house of the franchise bill. The workmen also requested fair and equal distribution of foodstuffs and other necessities. Doctor Wekerle told the workmen that the Hungarian government was strongly supporting their peace policy.

## ITALIANS DRIVE AHEAD

Twenty Thousand Foes Is Toll of Big Offensive.

Number of Prisoners Now Nearly 3,000—Succeeding Reports Add to Magnitude of Battle.

Rome, Feb. 1.—Enormous losses were inflicted upon the Austro-German troops between the Asago plateau and the Broom valley by the Italian offensive on Monday and Tuesday, said a dispatch from the front.

In addition to capturing nearly 3,000 prisoners the Italians inflicted casualties estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000.

The defenses on Monte di Val Belle and sectors of Col de Rosa and Col Decole have been organized and held against determined counter-attacks delivered by the invaders in force.

London, Feb. 1.—Following up their successful attack on the Austro-German forces on the Asago plateau in northern Italy, the Italians are steadily advancing their lines in the face of enemy counter-attacks, according to late reports from Rome.

The number of prisoners has now risen to 2,900. Each succeeding report adds to the magnitude of the mid-winter Italian counter-offensive, begun last Sunday.

## BRITISH LOSE 73,017 MEN

Casualties for January Fewer Than for Two Previous Months, According to Official Report.

London, Feb. 1.—British casualties reported during the month of January totaled 73,017. They were divided as follows. Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 258; men, 13,698. Wounded or missing: Officers, 1,293; men, 57,756.

## Country's Coldest Spot.

Spuria, Wis.—Spuria and Camp Robinson, the military cantonment near here, laid claim to being the coldest spots in America. The mercury registered 42 degrees below zero.

## French Lose Three Ships.

Paris, Feb. 1.—Three French ships of less than 1,000 tons were sunk during the week ending January 23.

A fine piece of American secret service work has recently come to light making it certain that the Germans purposely planned beforehand to torpedo the Lusitania. A wireless despatch from the German government was caught in cipher requesting the German ambassador to publish a warning that passengers avoid that fated vessel. Such a notice was put forth but the origin of it has never before been known. The cipher was translated from a World almanac which Count Bernstorff had asked to see, as was remembered afterward.

## WORLD NEWS

The importance of Alsace-Lorraine to Germany may be seen from a few figures. Out of a total output of 28,000,000 tons of iron Lorraine supplied 21,000,000, and out of an estimated deposit of 2,800,000,000 tons Alsace-Lorraine contains 2,100,000,000 tons.

The War Council of the Allied Nations have unanimously decided that the terms suggested by the German Chancellor Von Hertling are not satisfactory and that the war must go on until the mask is removed. Meanwhile the German people are becoming more outspoken in favor of peace.

The Chinese government is showing a very fine spirit in the war. They have not been able to play a very active part thus far, but they have made known a desire to do so and are willing to put an army of half a million men in the field if requested to do so. The man power of China is practically unlimited, and when properly organized the Chinese make good soldiers.

A Swiss musician now in the United States, Rudolph Gratz, gives our people some idea of the remarkable impulse toward national life and spirit that the war has brought about. Some of the cantons of Switzerland are German in race and speech and they have gone so far in protest against the course of Germany in the war as to change the names of places and to substitute another name in place of German.

A drive was made by the Italians during the week and the German-Austrian army was pushed back at several points. The move began early in the morning before daylight and the enemy were taken by surprise. The commander-in-chief, General Diaz, is making an effort to force the Austrians into the mountains before the spring comes. The fear of a further advance over the river and onto the plains of Italy has largely disappeared and confidence has returned.

By an irony of fate the great vessels owned by German companies are now turned to the service of the United States. Many of these were interned in American ports and fell into our hands after the outbreak of war. The engines and other machinery had been maliciously injured with the hope of making the vessels useless, but skilled engineers soon repaired the damage and now these great vessels are carrying food and soldiers to France to the amount of over 600,000 tonnage. The Vaterland is the largest of the boats and is a transport able to carry 10,000 soldiers at a trip.

The attitude of Spain toward the war has been a matter of comment during the week. It has been known for some time that the official classes and the army have been in sympathy with Germany, and the violations of neutrality have been many and serious. Recently the Americans have found it difficult to buy things that the men in France need from Spain. Believing that this was unfriendly an embargo has been placed on goods coming to Spain from the United States and this has had some effect. Moreover, the sinking of a Spanish vessel by a German submarine brought a demand that a satisfactory explanation be made within twenty-four hours. Spain has been waiting to see the direction that the wind blows, and any inclination toward the allies may be taken as a hopeful sign.

The attitude of the Bolshevik party in Russia toward the United States is under test because of the demand of Russian anarchists that Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, recently arrested and imprisoned in the United States, be released and sent to Russia. If the request is not granted the anarchists threaten to make an attack on the American embassy and capture the Ambassador, Mr. Francis. It is the duty of the Bolshevik government to grant him protection, and there is much anxiety in regard to the result. Mr. Francis is a Kentuckian by birth and may be expected to protect himself and his country's embassy if he is refused protection by the government.



## University Column

## INTERNATIONAL POISON

The pernicious doctrine sedulously instilled for two generations into the rank and file of the German people, asserting the intrinsic superiority of their race, religion and Kultur and prophesying that they and their Kultur are to secure world domination by military prowess, has been the chief cause of the present world tragedy.

A similarly pernicious doctrine of "white race superiority" is being sedulously instilled into the minds of the American people. Its advocates talk continuously of "white race world supremacy" and the "inevitable conflict of the white and yellow races for world dominion." This propaganda is preparing us for another world tragedy. If this psychological poison is not overcome soon enough by the appropriate anti-toxin, it is not difficult to foresee what the future has in store for the world.

The latest injection into the veins of the American people of this international poison is a two column editorial in a recent edition of the New York American, from which the following quotations are taken. The editorial is no doubt reproduced in all the Hearst papers throughout the United States, which are more widely read by the rank and file of our people than any other papers in America.

"Americans . . . must be deeply alarmed by the success of Japanese diplomacy and the situation created by that diplomacy.

"We do not know whether there is a danger of the Japanese joining with Germany which makes our Government so considerate of Japan, or whether our Government is merely unsuspecting of the very obvious designs of Japan. . . .

"It is a thousand times more dangerous to the United States to have west Siberia fall into the hands of Japan than to have it in the hands of the Bolsheviks, or even to have it fall under the influence of the Germans."

"What is to protect the United States itself from the attack which the then great Oriental nation, embracing China, Japan, Korea and western Siberia, may launch upon us."

"The war in Europe, hideous as it is, is merely a family quarrel compared to the terrible struggle that will some day be fought to a finish between the white and the yellow races for the domination of the world. . . .

"The only battles (of the past) which count are the battles which saved white races from subjugation by the yellow races, and the only thing of real importance today is the rescue of the white races from conditions which make their subjugation by the yellow races possible. . . .

"The great problem with which the white races have to deal is the inevitable (irrepressible) conflict of the white races with the yellow races for the domination of the world. . . .

"Is it not time that the white nations settled their quarrels among themselves and made preparations to meet their one real danger, the menace to Christianity, to Occidental standards and ideals, to the white man's civilization, which the constantly growing power and aggression of the yellow races continually and increasingly threaten?"

Are the abominable writings of Bernhardi, Treitschke and the whole cabal of Pan-Germanists any more damnable and fundamentally destructive than those quoted above? Wherein does the doctrine of "white race superiority" differ in arrogance from that of a "Teutonic superiority?" And is the brand of Christianity of which the last paragraph speaks a religion peculiar to the white race and its God particularly concerned in their victory over the world?

Shall Americans complacently let this doctrine run its course until it plunges the world into another ocean of blood?

The true antidote for this poison is a campaign of education promoting fair dealing, honest statements of facts and constructive legislation. We should remove the humiliating conditions we now impose upon Asiatics. By such measures America can win the lasting goodwill of Asiatics and make of the alleged "yellow peril" a golden opportunity for the practice of genuine Christianity.

## New Thermometer.

Thermometers have been invented by a Kentucky physician on which the scale begins with zero at the freezing point and is divided into 100 parts until the normal human body temperature is reached.

## College Column

Aubrey F. Diamond has completed his course in Aviation and has received a First Lieutenant's Commission. He is now at his home in Mobile on a ten days leave of absence. He was a student of the College Department in 1915-16-17 and was assistant in the chemistry laboratory. When he gets to France he will fly the fastest single seated Curtis machine in recognition of his high record as a cadet in training.

## MARINE LETTER

By Oscar Wilson

Marine Barracks, Company 72, Paris Island, S. C., January 27, 1918.

My dear Brothers:

I am now on my sixth week of training, and I can truthfully say it has been very interesting. I was sworn in on the nineteenth day of December, when I became Uncle Sam's boy. He surely works a fellow hard, but on the other hand, he takes care of him.

There are only three requirements for a marine: First, obedience; second, obedience; third, obedience. After being under Borea's rules I have no difficulty in obeying these. I am also very much indebted to Borea for teaching me Domestic Science, as I have gotten A plus on my bunk making, house cleaning, etc.

We drill from three to four hours a day, and the rest of the time is spent in various ways. The following is one day's work:

Hit the deck at 5:00 a. m.; scrub house, 5:00-6:00; double time, 6:00-6:30; breakfast, 6:30-7:00; morning parade, 7:00-9:30; rest, 9:30-9:45; drill, 9:45-11:30; dinner, 11:30-12:30; hike, (12 miles), 12:30-4:30; supper, 4:00-4:30; sunset parade, 4:30-6:30; washed clothes, 6:30-8:30; hot shower, (3 mile walk), 8:30-9:45; retire, 9:45-10:00; sweet dreams all night long.

We have no tender-feet in the Marine Corps. All red-blooded Americans working for one ultimate purpose. Everything is taken and executed with an inward smile. Surely it would not do for Mr. Taylor to fall in ranks with his sunshiny smile, for at once an officer would look him in the face and say, "Wipe that d— smile off your face for you're here to soldier." We have lots of fun repeating what is said on the drill ground.

We will be on the Island for twelve weeks in training and after that time no one can say where we will land. Most all our company wants a trip to France, but the report is no more Marines in France; as for me nothing would please me better than a speedy trip to France.

The marines serve both on land and sea, and go all over the world. At present there is a saying: "Join the Marines and see the world." From all reports, we are the superior part of the Navy, but we do not dress like Navy men. Our suits are different from any I have ever seen, and I like them very much.

Chester Parsons and I are the only Borea boys in the Marines that I know of. Chester is Company Barber in Company 71, and I am Company Barber in Company 72. We take care of about 75 men each. We have plenty to do. We get three times the pay of the regular private by being barbers, and are excused from all detail and guard duties. The regular Marine gets \$30 per month and expenses.

I took out the \$10,000 insurance which costs me about \$6 per month. I don't know what I am worth alive, but my total value dead is \$11,000. Daddle may wish for me to die, ha, ha!

The Y. M. C. A. is doing a great work for the Marines, and without the "Y" we would almost go insane. The time when we are the bluest, the "Y" calls us down for some home-like entertainment.

Many other things I could say about the U. S. M. C., but I will give you a summary of the Marine Corps in our song:

From the halls of Montezuma  
To the shores of Tripoli;  
We fight our Country's battles  
On land as on the sea.  
Admiration of the Nation,  
We're the finest ever seen;  
And we glory in the title  
The United States Marine.

From the Pest Hall of Cavite,  
To the ditch at Panama;  
You will find them very needy  
Of Marines. That's what we are.  
We're the watch dogs of a pile of coal  
Or we dig a magazine.  
The our joblot are quite manifold  
Who would not be a Marine?

Our flag's unfurled to every breeze  
From dawn to setting sun.

## Academy Column

## WHAT IS THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION?

By Miss Stella M. Haley

What is the Christian religion? This is a question which we ought all be able to answer, especially during a week of revival. We who are Christians, in trying to win other souls to Christ, should be able to tell clearly what the religion is we are urging them to accept.

The Christian religion is the belief in Christ, belief in all He said and did. It is the only true religion. It is not an imagination originating in the minds of men, but a power direct from heaven. A Divine power which human nature could not create out of its own resources, and "it was designed to impart to human nature a new life and a change in its inmost principles."

It was this Divine power which made us willing to enter this war in the cause of humanity and God. It is this power which has inspired countless millions to enter the service of their Country and their God to die, if need be, that their fellowmen might enjoy the freedom which God intended they should have. This is obedience to Christ's command, "Love ye one another, even as I have loved you."

The awful suffering and misery of this war will not have been in vain if through it the Spirit of Christ shall prevail. It will be but a preparation for the great day when every knee shall bow before Him and He shall reign: King of Kings and Lord of Lords.

## SACRIFICE

By Dewey L. Lawson

An open sacrifice or deed of bravery usually wins applause.

We canonize the martyrs who died for the world and died for their beliefs; we erect a statue to the man who rushes into a flaming building and gives his life in order that others may live; and we admire him who publicly sacrifices his own pleasures and ambitions for the good of his fellowmen.

Yet, after all, the sacrifices which stand out before all others, and show their doers to be "mighty of heart, and mighty of mind," are those performed in secret, without hope of any remuneration. The man that takes part in a heroic act before the eyes of men is repaid in part by the praise and respect of the world; but he who makes a great sacrifice for a good cause, and has only himself as a witness to it, has his own realization of doing his duty for no mercenary reason. But above all, he has that added feeling of closer communion and friendship with God, which is infinitely greater than honor or praise.

## ACADEMY WINS FROM NORMAL

In the game Monday, the Academy succeeded in breaking the winning streak of the Normal quintette. In the first half the score was very close and the result very uncertain, the Academy leading by only one point. The Academy got in the game the last half and immediately showed that it was their game. The final score was 27 to 12 in favor of the Academy. This puts the Academy and Normal even in percentage having won two and lost one. The Vocational and College play next, having each won one and lost one. The Foundation brings up the rear, having lost two.

The Academy has an extraordinary good showing to win the series and every student should come out and see the next game.

## Decolorizing Carbons.

English experimenters have at least partially discovered the secret processes used in the manufacture of German and Dutch decolorizing carbons for the sugar industry.

We've fought in every clime and place  
Where we could take a gun.  
In the snow of far-off northern lands,  
And in sunny tropic scenes,  
You find us always on the job,  
The United States Marines.

From the year of 1779 to 1917  
We've fought our Country's battles  
In every war between.  
And if we are called to cross the seas  
In this her latest strife,  
Each man will gladly face the foe  
And proudly give his life.

Here's health to you and to our Corps  
Which we are proud to serve.  
In many a strife we have fought for life  
And never lost our nerve.  
If the Army and the Navy  
Ever look on Heaven scenes  
They will find the streets are guarded by  
The United States Marines.

## GAS OUTPUT INCREASED

## New Production Record Set by American Fields in 1916.

Volume Used Amounted to 753,170,253,000 Cubic Feet, Gain of 20 Per Cent Over 1915.

Statistics compiled under the supervision of J. D. Northrop of Uncle Sam's geological survey, show the volume of natural gas commercially utilized in the United States in 1916 was greater than that so utilized in any other year in the history of the natural-gas industry. The volume used, which amounted to 753,170,253,000 cubic feet, constitutes a new record, exceeding by nearly 125,000,000,000 cubic feet, or 20 per cent, the former record, established in 1915.

The average price of this gas at the point of consumption was 15.06 cents a thousand cubic feet and its total market value was \$120,227,468, a loss of 0.16 cent in unit price, but a gain of \$18,015,087, or 18.6 per cent, in total value compared with 1915.

Credit for increased production of natural gas in 1916 belongs, in the order given, to West Virginia, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, California, Louisiana, Kansas, Texas and Arkansas, which together produced 132,000,000,000 cubic feet more gas in 1916 than in 1915. Significant increases, important locally, but unimportant as affecting the production of the entire country, are credited to Illinois, New York, and Montana. In only two states was there a significant decrease in the production of natural gas in 1916. The rapid exhaustion of the prolific Cleveland field, in Cuyahoga county, O., resulted in a loss of some 0.6 billion cubic feet in the total volume produced in Ohio, and the steady decline of the old fields in Indiana caused a falling off of 0.6 billion cubic feet in the output of this state.

The general increase in the production of natural gas in the United States in 1916 is attributed principally to an enormous expansion of the casing head gasoline industry in all natural-gas producing states and to a greatly augmented demand for natural gas as fuel by industries engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war. The influence of this demand is shown in the increase in the volume of gas and in the increase in the value of gas consumed, its effect being sufficient to lower the average price per thousand cubic feet of all gas sold in 1916 1 per cent as compared with 1915.

The principal beneficiaries of the increased production of natural gas were, in the order named, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kansas, West Virginia, California, and Louisiana, which together consumed some 104,000,000,000 cubic feet more gas in 1916 than in 1915.

Of the total volume of natural gas produced and consumed in 1916, it is estimated that 235,380,764,000 cubic feet, or 31 per cent, was distributed to 2,362,494 domestic consumers at an average price of 28.63 cents a thousand cubic feet, and that the remaining 517,789,489,000 cubic feet, was distributed to 18,278 industrial consumers at an average price of 10.21 cents a thousand.

## Strongest Wood.

Lancewood is said to be the strongest wood known; its tensile strength per square inch is 23,000 pounds—that is to say, that weight is required to tear asunder a piece of it one inch square.

## Vocational Column

## NEED OF EDUCATED MEN AND WOMEN AFTER THE WAR

By Robert T. Harrison

After the Civil War this country experienced a great "reconstruction period" which was the most critical period in the history of this nation. After the close of this great European War the world will face a reconstruction period far more critical than the reconstruction period after the Civil War, which will call for educated men and women.

The great mechanics of this country are urging the colleges which have mechanical arts to exert themselves in training young mechanics since all of our machinery will be run down and will need educated men to repair them.

All Europe will be in a mess of ruins. In a sense Europe will have to be rebuilt. This will be the greatest undertaking in the world's history. This will have to be done by highly educated people.

This great war is taking a large per cent of our physicians, thus making our medical colleges exert themselves to replace those taken to war.

After we have conquered Germany by force of arms, we will have to conquer her with the Gospel. In other words, we will have to convert her people from their cruel out-rageous arts to Christianity. This will call for educated ministers.

The world will suffer for want of men and women as teachers. Thousands of young minds will be without teachers, and will need to be taken care of.

This world will need scientific farmers to feed the thousands of hungry ones.

There will be a great demand for carpenters and civil engineers. The bridges, roads, and buildings will have to be reconstructed.

The boys and girls of this Nation can help fill this great demand by going to school and trying to become fitted. This is a time when we as students should put forth our greatest effort to acquire knowledge. We do not do our duty unless we do this. Do your duty!

## WHAT CAN WE DO?

By Miss Grace Gordon

In all of the history of our Nation, the value of education has not been realized so much as in the last few years; but its value has been little thought of, compared to the real value it will be to the Nation when the War is ended.

In the soldier's life, as well as others, they must reach the standard of efficiency before they can be useful in battle; and since our Nation has seen fit to take the best of our manhood throughout the country to establish Freedom for the whole world, it has naturally left behind the crippled, blind, and afflicted to help to carry on the necessary work of the Government at home. All kinds of offices in government work, in college and in business, must be filled by the women or by the men who are physically

## Foundation Column

## THE GREAT SCHOOL

Many times our fathers, mothers, brothers, and sweethearts ask each other, "What is John learning in the army?" Now, John is learning something. He is attending the greatest school of the age. He no doubt will be unable to tell you all he has gotten by experience when he gets a furlough home. Don't be alarmed if he doesn't tell you very much. You see a difference in him already, and he will never be able to tell you all. But the most beautiful thing about it all is that it will gradually be seen through his life. He is now in the greatest school in the world. What he is getting now is worth two to one times as much as what he would get at an ordinary school in a short time. He is learning to do things, and to do them as they should be done. He is learning to do them with a snap and with a smile. He is learning to do team work.

In fact the National Army is a great team, all working together to accomplish one great thing; working to free the world of those who dragged on this terrible crisis. Many men were taken from their homes and business, having no time to fix up their business before leaving. Of course this is weighing on their minds. With all this, these men have seen their need and have gone into the game with full force. It is remarkable how rapidly these men have grasped the situation and how each has learned his individual importance. With all these drawbacks they have learned to do good work on the military team.

Don't worry about that son, brother, or sweetheart. He is safe, and getting something worth while, something that will help him thru life. He will act differently, look differently and be a different man when you see him next time. He is bound to take advantage of the many things here in the National Army. Opportunities are many and he will take advantage of them. Rest assured that he is all right. But if you don't wish to take my word for it, just observe him when he comes home.

Very truly yours,

L. G. Crain,

Sgt. 18th Co., 5th Tr. Bn., Camp Taylor, Ky.

milit for the army.

When the War is over and all of the nations of the world are cleansed of their evil and selfishness, then, people will not only be interested in our own selfish affairs, but will have to be educated in the affairs of the world. The reconstruction will not be the reconstruction of a nation, but will be of all the nations of the world, and you and I must be able to do our part in solving the problems that will take years to realize the results.

If we are true Americans we owe our country every moment of our time in fitting ourselves to be of service to our country, in the promotion of education among the youth.

## Berea College Dairy Breaks State Record



SARCASTIC CARLOTTA CRONUS

573 Pounds Milk and 19 Pounds Butter in Seven Days.

During the recent test of the three cows, mentioned in these columns some time ago, we are glad to give the record of each as well as the picture of the record breaker, Sarcastic Carlotta Cronus and the energetic and enthusiastic herdsman, Simon Muncy, whose untiring efforts have brought out this fine record.

Sarcastic Carlotta Cronus broke the State record for milk by two gallons per day in the seven days; in which time she produced 573 pounds of milk and 15.34 pounds of butter fat or 19.2 pounds of butter. During the month of January she

produced 2,118 pounds of milk valued at \$18.71.

Betsy Allen DeKol in the same period produced 426.3 pounds of milk and 15.018 pounds of fat or 19 pounds of butter.

Aaggie Gerben Malt, in the two year old class, produced 333.5 pounds of milk and 11.506 pounds of fat or 14.4 pounds of butter.

This official test put these three cows on the advanced registry. These records are not wonderful but they are good. Berea College Dairy now ranks among the best of the State on milk production.

These cows were fed and milked

four times a day under the strict supervision of Supervisor of Tests, P. E. Bacon of the State University, who weighed and took samples of each milking and put them through a Babcock testing machine for the butter fat.

The great good that this test has done, from an educational point for the Students of Berea College, is apparent. They have the privilege of seeing a cow that has produced ten gallons of milk per day.

Visitors are welcome at the dairy barn when the process of milking is going on with the "Sharpless Mechanical Milker." Seeing is believing.



## GERMANS EXCUSE ATROCIOUS ACTS

Murder, Pillage and Arson Part of Deliberate Scheme of Warfare.

### HIGH OFFICERS GO ON RECORD

No Possible Evasion of Responsibility for Bestial Acts Which for Centuries Have Had No Parallel—Officially Indorsed.

The people of the United States are beginning to learn the truth concerning the conduct of the war by Germany. Proof is offered that German officials deliberately lied in their statements concerning atrocities committed by the Belgians and allies. That their own soldiers were disgusted by the cruelties practiced at the order of high officers of the kaiser is shown. Extracts taken from pamphlets issued follow:

The Vorwaerts of Berlin, October 22, 1914, said:

"We have already been able to establish the falseness of a great number of assertions which have been made with great precision and published everywhere in the press, concerning alleged cruelties committed by the populations of the countries with which Germany is at war, upon German soldiers and civilians. We are now in position to atone two others of these fantastic stories.

"The war correspondent of the Berliner Tagblatt spoke a few weeks ago of cigars and cigarettes filled with powder alleged to have been given out or sold to our soldiers with diabolical intent. He even pretended that he had seen with his own eyes hundreds of this kind of cigarettes. We learn from an authentic source that this story of cigars and cigarettes is nothing but a brazen invention. Stories of American whose eyes are alleged to have been torn out by franc-tireurs are circulated throughout Germany. Not a single case of this kind has been officially established.

"It matters little that reports of this nature bear an appearance of positive certitude, or are even vouched for by eye-witnesses. The desire for notoriety, the absence of criticism, and personal error play an unfortunate part in the days in which we are living. Every nose that off or simply bound up, every eye removed, is immediately transformed into a nose or eye torn away by the franc-tireurs. Already the Volkszeitung of Cologne has been able, contrary to the very categorical assertions from Aix-la-Chapelle, to prove that there was no soldier with his eyes torn out in the field ambulance of this town. It was said, also, that people wounded in this way were under treatment in the neighborhood of Berlin, but whenever inquiries have been made in regard to these reports, their absolute falsity has been demonstrated. At length these reports were concentrated at Gross Lichterfelde. A newspaper published at noon and widely circulated in Berlin printed a few days ago in large type the news that at the Lazarett of Lichterfelde none there were ten German soldiers, only slightly wounded, whose eyes had been wickedly torn out." But to a request for information by Comrade Liebknecht the following written reply was sent by the chief medical officer of the above-mentioned field hospital, dated the eighteenth of the month:

"Sir: Happily there is no truth whatever in these stories.

"Yours obediently,  
"PROFESSOR RAUTENBERG."

German Soldiers Protested.

Thus the teachings of the German War Book and of the German apostles of frightfulness, audacity and hatred, had now begun to bear their natural fruit. But the voice of protest was not entirely silent. A considerable number of letters by German soldiers who were shocked by the German atrocities were sent to Ambassador Gerard, because he was the representative of the United States, the leading neutral nation. The three letters which follow, in translation, were received by the American ambassador from German soldiers.

Here is the protest of a German soldier, an eye-witness of the slaughter of Russian soldiers in the Mauerian lakes and swamps:

"It was frightful, heart-rending, as these masses of human beings were driven to destruction. Above the terrible thunder of the cannon could be heard the heart-rending cries of the Russians: 'O Prussians! O Prussians!'—but there was no mercy. Our captain had ordered: 'The whole lot must die; so rapid fire.' As I have heard, five men and one officer on our side went mad from these heart-rending cries. But most of my comrades and the officers joked as the unarmed and helpless Russians shrieked for mercy while they were being suffocated in the swamps and shot down. The order was: 'Close up and at it harder!' For days afterwards those heart-rending yells followed me and I dare not think of them or I shall go mad. There is no God, there is no morality and no ethics any more. There are no human beings any more, but only beasts. Down with militarism.

"If you are a truth-loving man, please receive these lines from a common Prussian soldier."

Following is the testimony of another

German soldier on the eastern front: "Russian Poland, December 18, '14. 'In the name of Christianity I send you these words.

"Wounded Russians are killed with the bayonet according to orders. 'And Russians who have surrendered are often shot down in masses according to orders, in spite of their heart-rending prayers.

"In the hope that you, as the representative of a Christian nation, will protest against this, I sign myself, 'A GERMAN SOLDIER AND CHRISTIAN.'

The third letter, from the western front, shows the same horror of the system of which the writer was a witness.

"To the American Government, Washington, U. S. A. 'Englishmen who have surrendered are shot down in small groups. With the French one is more considerate. I ask whether men let themselves be taken prisoner in order to be disarmed and shot down afterward? In that chivalry in battle? It is no longer a secret among the people; one hears everywhere that few prisoners are taken; they are shot down in small groups. They say naively: 'We don't want any unnecessary mouths to feed. Where there is no one to enter complaint, there is no judge.' Is there then no power in the world which can put an end to these murders and rescue the victims? Where is Christianity? Where is right? Might is right.

"A SOLDIER AND A MAN WHO IS NO BARBARIAN."

Socialists Oppose System

Many of the Germans, as has been already indicated, do not believe the reports of the atrocities committed by the Belgian civilians and refuse to accept the system of frightfulness. The Vorwaerts, the leading socialist paper, which has a very wide circle of readers, has opposed the policy of frightfulness. All honor to its editors who have so courageously opposed the powerful military authority! Its editorial, entitled "Our Foes," published August 23, 1914, said:

"What should one say when even such an organ as the Deutsches Offizier-Blatt expresses its sympathy with a demand that 'the beasts' who are taken as franc-tireurs should not be killed, but only wounded so that they may then be left to a fate which makes any help impossible? Or what should we say when the Deutsches Offizier-Blatt states that 'a punitive destruction even of whole regions' cannot afford full recompense for the bones of a single murdered Pomeranian grenadier? These are the desires of blood-thirsty fanatics and we are thoroughly ashamed of ourselves because it is possible that there are people among us who urge such things.

"Barbarism," declares Vorwaerts.

On the following day, August 24, 1914, the Vorwaerts returned to the attack in an editorial "Against Barbarism."

"One might, in the first place, possibly believe that such a demand for a bloody vengeance [against alleged Belgian outrages] emanates from a single disense-racked brain; but it appears that whole groups among certain classes who represent German kultur want to indulge in orgies of barbarism and to devise a whole system for the purpose of organizing 'a war of revenge.'

"What of law and custom! Such thoughts do not stir a 'great nation.' Thus in a leading article of the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten, the demand is made that all the authorities in Brussels—one, the second burgomaster, is generously excepted—should be immediately seized and subjected to trial in order to expiate the wrongs which, according to fragmentary and highly uncertain reports, were said to have been committed by the people. They demand that the captured city should immediately pay a fine of 500,000,000 marks; that all stores of the conquered territory be requisitioned without paying the inhabitants a single penny for them."

Vorwaerts in Protest.

Three years later, August 24, 1917, the Vorwaerts quoted the following passage from the Deutsche Tageszeitung:

"We have a ring of politicians who hold that might makes right (Macht-politik), who despise the forces of the inner life and believe that they must eliminate all ethical points of view . . . from foreign and social politics. For them, Germany of the present and of the future is the country of the Krupps and Borgs, of the Zeppelins and the U-boats. Any idea of a connection between politics and morals is rejected and any reference to the right of a moral method of consideration is ridiculed as delusion and sentimentality."

The German officers were provided with the forms to be used in terrorizing the conquered people. The common soldiers were provided with phrase books which would enable them to impose their will upon the terrified people. Minister Brand Whitlock in his report to the state department on September 12, 1917, writes:

"The German soldiers were provided with phrase books giving alternate translation in German and French of such sentences as:

"Hands up! (It is the very first sentence in the book.)

"Carry out all the furniture.

"I am thirsty. Bring me some beer, gin, rum.

"You have to supply a barrel of wine and a keg of beer.

"Lead me to the wealthiest inhabitants of this village. I have orders to requisition several barrels of wine.

"Show us the way to —. If you lead us astray, you will be shot."

### MAKING NO BONES ABOUT IT.

The town's champion liar had just fallen on the pavement, and they had carried him to the corner drug store and called the doctor. A few minutes' examination revealed the fact that his leg had been broken. Regaining consciousness, he asked the doctor, "How is it, doc? Am I hurt pretty bad?" "Well," returned the medical man, "it might be worse, but I think that you have broken your fibula."

"Oh, no, doc," groaned the injured one, "don't say that." And he swooned away, never to revive.

On Safe Ground.

They inquired about his trip abroad. He began enthusiastically, but stopped short.

"Has everyone here been to Europe?"

"No."

"Well, then I can speak freely," a Christian Register.

A Sad Distrust.

"A dog is man's faithful friend."

"Perhaps," commented Miss Cayenne; "and it may be, after all, that the doggie doesn't talk about you behind your back merely for the reason that he lacks the power of articulation."

A DIFFERENCE.

The Cigar Dealer—I can recommend these cigars.

The Customer—Give me some of the kind you smoke.

Unwise.

Your right to blow your horn may be a fact beyond dispute; But it's not wise, to say the least, To go upon a toot.

Ingratitudes.

"Do you regard republics as ungrateful?"

"Such historical reading as I have done," replied Senator Sorghum, "does not lead me to think so. Sometimes they are only naturally resentful of being persistently flim-flammed."

The Ambitious Bride.

Hill—Hello! Home from your honeymoon trip already?

Gill—Oh, yes.

"Father short, wasn't it?"

"Oh, yes. My new wife seemed rather anxious to get home and try her cooking on me."—Yonkers Statesman.

Her Mean Friends.

He—So you refuse to be married on Friday. Are you superstitious?

She—No, but a lot of my girl friends are, and they would say I only consented to a Friday wedding because it was my last chance.—Boston Evening Transcript.

A Lost Friend.

"I'm up against it. I like Brown very much, but I see no way now to avoid losing his friendship."

"What's the matter?"

"He has asked me to lend him money. If I refuse he'll hate me; if I lend it to him I shall hate him."

COMMON ENEMIES.

First Bystander (watching two men fighting)—Can't somebody part them?

Second Bystander—Keep back! Don't interfere! One is an Irishman and the other is in the coal combine. Maybe they'll both get hurt.

Self-Treated.

The doctors all gave Jenkins up. He cannot live, said they. Then Jenkins gave the doctors up. And he's alive today.

Couldn't Harm the Dog.

"Tommy, you shouldn't hug that dog."

"Why not?"

"Fleas."

"Oh, that's all right. He's got 'em already."—Boston Evening Transcript.

Sounds Good.

"What's your dog hanging around with that expectant look for?"

"He heard you say something about leaving a bonus."

## He Couldn't Shoot His Friend

By OSCAR COX

(Copyright, 1911, Western Newspaper Union.)

There was charge and counter-charge in France, the American troops being engaged with the Germans. All day this new went on and toward evening the field was covered with dead and wounded Americans and Germans. At intervals in the fighting the American ambulance corps undertook to bring in some of the wounded, and attempts had even been made to bury the dead.

Just before dark Colonel B., who was traversing the field, espied one of those receptacles in which the American troops bury their dead. What kind of a receptacle it used depends upon circumstances. Sometimes when there is time for an impressive funeral it is a coffin; sometimes when the armies are active it is a rough box, and there are occasions when the dead are shoveled into trenches without any covering whatever.

"What is that doing here?" asked the colonel.

Nobody knew. The colonel was about to make an examination when shells began to burst about him and he and others who were present sought cover.

About ten o'clock that night Colonel B. bethought himself of the burial box that he had seen and began to wonder how it could have come to be on the battlefield. It occurred to him that there had been some stupidity on the part of one under his command and if the general should run across it, there would be some unpleasant criticisms. The colonel, calling his orderly, a strapping son of Erin, told him about the burial box and ordered him to go out and bring it in.

"Mike," he said in conclusion, "if you find a corpse in it you needn't bring the corpse with you; dump it out and bring the box."

"Aye, aye, sir," replied Mike, saluting, and departed on his errand. He had not far to go nor had he anything to fear, for the German lines were several hundred yards distant and there were the remains of scrub trees between them and the Americans. There was a moon but most of the time it was covered by clouds. Mike was not long in making out an oblong which being made of newly planed wood was very light in color.

He paused and looked at it. There was no braver soldier in the American army than Mike O'Donohue when a real, live, flesh and blood enemy was encountered, but Mike had no stomach for a corpse that might face him with wild ghostly eyes, and through whom a bullet might be sent without effect. Before approaching further he determined to discover whether or not there was a corpse in the box.

"Come out of that, ye spalpeen," he said. "I know ye're there. Come out, I say, before I put a bullet into ye with my revolver."

To Mike's horror the lid of the box was raised and by the moon he saw a pale face peer out and a voice said:

"Don't shoot, my friend, I surrender."

Mike stood trembling like a leaf. He was tempted to turn and run but he shrank from facing his colonel if he did. He stood his ground but was unable to articulate a word. The man in the box threw off the lid and sat up.

"I got milt you to der rear," said the corpse.

The corpse got out of the box and advanced toward Mike.

The imagination is capable of working wonders. Mike saw plump through the figure.

"I am not armed," said the ghost.

The statement put courage into Mike. He pulled himself together and was about to return to the colonel with his prisoner when he remembered that his orders were to bring back the box and leave its contents.

"Go back," he said, "and get your coffin. 'Ye're no good yourself; the coffin'll serve for another corpse."

The prisoner shouldered the box and the two returned to the colonel.

"Colonel," said Mike, saluting, "I've brought ye the box; I didn't think ye'd want me to leave the corpse, because it's alive."

The colonel much astonished, called on the prisoner to explain.

"You see, colonel, ven der var broke out I was in New York," said the prisoner, "and I went to Sherman to fight for de Vaterland. Vell, ven you come out to attack us today, ant I saw de Stars and Stripes I could not believe mine eyes, I was so astonished. I didn't know vedder I was a Sherman or an American. 'Mein Gott,' I said, 'dare is mine friend, Herman Houck, who lived next door to me in America. How can I shoot Herman? But if I don't shoot my friends my captain vill shoot me.' Shust den a bullet grazed my sleeve, I fell on de ground and pretended to be dead. After a vile a vagon come by loaded with coffins, ant dropped one of them goen over a shell hole. Ven de fraien commenced again I got into de coffin for protection. Now you haf de story, ant I am your prisoner."

"Orderly," said the colonel, "call the corporal of the guard."

The corporal was called and when he arrived the colonel ordered him to take the prisoner to where the other prisoners were held, and to direct that he be treated well. He was also ordered to make it known that though the prisoner loved the Fatherland he could not fire on his friends from America.

## Marvelous Highlands of Guatemala



View of Lake Atitlan.

Far upon the horizon towered the twin volcanoes of Atitlan, their dark flanks wreathed in white masses of cloudlike sparkling fields of snow. The cones, thousands of feet above, stood out sharply against the deep blue vault of the tropic skies. For five days we had been riding to them through the enchanted highlands of Guatemala, a marvelous land of fragrant pine forests, flowers, singing birds, broad winding roads, and fertile fields of wheat and corn cultivated by hundreds of thousands of industrious Indians, writes Hamilton M. Wright in the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union.

And many pueblos we had passed, lying on the rolling bosom of the cool table-lands with their schools and temples to Minerva, goddess of wisdom, and their white mission buildings and churches from whose thick-walled towers the pealing bells summoned the devout Indians to prayer. Almost without sensing a change of scene we had plunged into the quiet depths of a giant forest, dark after the brilliance of the tropical sun, where mighty trees rose like the stately pillars of a cathedral, to find upon emerging that a turn of the road brought in view a panorama of 200 miles of magnificent mountain country, forests, plains, the silver glint of lakes and streams, and volcanic cones two miles high enshrouded in turbans of fog.

Such is Guatemala, land of majestic contrasts, of unwonted, almost appalling surprises. Here is one of the splendid show places of the world. Far from the beaten path of most tourists its wonders are becoming better known.

Below lay cities with their public squares and white churches, fields of yellow grain like golden patches of light in the crystal-clear atmosphere of the highlands, huge dark masses of forest, and beyond, extending their thousands of spurs and flanks, rose the prodigious Cordilleras. To the left the peaks of Atitlan towered to the heavens, majestic, symmetrical, recalling in their perfect contour the famed Fujiyama of Japan.

Lake Atitlan and Volcanoes.

It was more than a half day's ride from this point before we came to Godines crest and beheld, 3,000 feet below us, the deep blue waters of Lake Atitlan, and on its opposite shores, rising sheer a mile to a mile and one-half above the surface of the lake, seven great volcanoes, of which the two known as Atitlan are the most wonderful.

Lake Atitlan, itself a vast crater lake 27 miles in greatest length and 12 miles wide, is a remarkable body of water. Rev. Father Garcia of Naguila, a graduate of the University of Rome, and one who has given enthusiastic study to the meteorology of the region, informed me that official soundings of this lake give an extreme depth of more than 1,000 feet. Its surface is 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. Its waters teem with trout with which it has been stocked and, while walking upon its sandy beach near Panajachel, we saw great schools of smaller fish and not a few of the larger. Into its shores plunge the volcanic hills, often in precipitous, forested hogbacks, often in steeply sloping wheat fields, or again ending in mile-high cliffs of bright red sandstone or perpendicular walls marked by the slate grays and purplish hues of volcanic ash. Such are the walls of Lake Atitlan, often called Lago Panajachel, painted by nature in her most glorious, riotous colors, and rivaling even the famed hues of the Grand Canyon of Arizona.

Fine Mountain Highways.

Some splendid roads have been built in the neighborhood of the lake. One of them, broad and sweeping, leads from Panajachel on the southeast shore of Atitlan to the picturesque pueblo of Solala, which is perched on mountain bluffs thousands of feet above. The road is blasted from rocky cliffs and its sides and walls are, literally, of granite. It is a remarkable piece of construction accomplished by one of the generals of President Cabrera's army. So steep is the road that cascades fall at its very edge and their waters are borne beneath it by culverts. As it skirts the gigantic bluffs, the traveler obtains entrancing visions of the lake and of the many villages upon its shores.

All the highland country is densely populated; at least all that portion which lies between Guatemala City and Quetzaltenango, the second city of the republic. The mountains are intensively cultivated up to a height of almost 10,000 feet. Fine schools have been built in the pueblos and cities.

under direction of President Estrada Cabrera. The president, who is a patron of all the arts, has vigorously pushed the manual training and technical schools. They are to be found throughout the settled portions of the republic. Education is compulsory. Electric lights and pure water piping are installed in all communities of any size. The telegraph system is admirable; I sent ten words 180 miles for 7 cents (American currency), a much lower rate than prevails in the United States or most other countries. The telegraph, educational, postal and mining laws were personally formulated by President Cabrera, who is a jurist of extraordinary attainments. The police system is excellent. I have never seen an intoxicated person in the republic. One can travel in any portion of it unarmed. Concrete has worked wonders. Every community has its public concrete washing place where the women may wash their clothes and to which water is often piped a great distance.

Descendants of the Mayas.

The people of the highlands, except in the larger towns, are mostly Indians, who are believed to be descended partly or wholly from the ancient Mayas. I had read that the faces upon the existing obelisks and monuments often bore a striking resemblance to the countenances of the Indians of today. The statement I found verified in the monuments at Quirigua. Of all the prehistoric races of the American hemisphere the Mayas were among the most advanced. They had progressed so far in mechanics that they were able to move rocks weighing 20 tons or more over great distances. They possessed a considerable amount of written lore, and represented sounds in their hieroglyphics. Their carvings of human beings or animals had been developed beyond the profile stage of the Egyptians.

We found that many of the Indians we met upon the road had but a limited knowledge of Spanish. Father Garcia of Naguila is authority for the statement that there are now 27 different dialects spoken among these people. Rev. Father Rossbach of Totonicaplan has 40,000 Indians in his parish. He did not know, he said, of a more devout or moral race. They are, too, a picturesque people. The men, with their loose, open-sleeved jackets, plaid skirts, sturdy bare legs and flat straw hats of home weave, strangely resemble the natives of northern Japan. The women lend a touch of vivid color to every country side. They wear richly hued gupils, home-woven waists of purple cloth, embellished with red and gold patterns and with sashes extending from the waist to below the knees, wound somewhat tightly yet permitting freedom of the limbs.

Two Attractive Cities.

Totonicaplan, in the northwest part of the republic, which we reached from the Peten region, lies at an altitude of 8,900 feet above sea level. Around it on all sides but the west rise the walls of great hills. It is a well-paved city of 18,000 population with attractive shops and fine churches and public buildings. All about are vegetable gardens, grain fields and numerous orchards. Were it not for the lofty mountains nearby, the North American here might fancy himself in the central part of New York state.

From Totonicaplan a fine road leads west for 15 miles to Quetzaltenango, the second largest city in Guatemala, distinguished by its imposing public edifices, beautiful plaza and fine business structures. There are six good hotels in Quetzaltenango and, although the city is 35 miles from the railroad at San Felipe, they enjoy a brisk patronage.

The stage road to San Felipe is one of the scenic highways of the world. In 35 miles it drops more than one mile and skirts the flanks of Mount Santa Maria, one of the most picturesque of the Central American volcanoes. More than this: In a few brief hours it plunges from the pine-clad temperate zone into tropical jungles of a luxuriance that baffles description. Here is a foreworld. Prodigious hardwoods with branches rising from clear boles 80 to 100 feet above the earth are hung with giant creepers like enormous serpents. Clusters of orchids cling to the branches or crevices of trees or hang suspended from trailing vines. Skeins of gray moss beard the trees. Ferns, giant palms and exotic flowers are features of a jungle which, at times, one can only penetrate with a machete. In a few hours by the auto stage the traveler has plunged into a different world.



## LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Dean & Stafford  
REAL ESTATE

Bank &amp; Trust Bldg. Berea, Ky.

## Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office.

We SELL hats and sell them right. Mrs. Laura Jones.

Miss Grace Cornelius has been suffering for more than a week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Spencer on Estill street. She is improving slowly.

Mrs. G. T. Spencer returned from the home of her brother, W. T. Bales, of Morristown, Tenn., where she was called by telegram on account of the serious illness of Mrs. Bales.

Doctor Forter is confined to his home with grippe and has been suffering not a little. Mr. Ohman of Cincinnati is taking his work in the drug store during his absence.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cochran, Jr., entertained in their new home on Richmond Pike, where they have just moved. Mr. and Mrs. Everett Sandlin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cornelison, of Richmond.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cochran, Jr., were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Ritter the first of the week.

Lieut. William Dean, of Camp Taylor, was a welcome visitor on the Campus Friday and Saturday.

Ray St. Clair of the Army Y.M.C.A. work at Camp Oglethorpe, Ga., was a Berea visitor last week.

House for rent and some lots for sale.—Dr. S. R. Baker.

Ad. R. R. Rector, Farm Foreman of Lincoln Memorial Institute, stopped over here for a tour of inspection of the school plant on his return from Columbus, O., where he attended the Farmers' Week session of lectures.

S. H. Wilds, of Columbus, S. C., arrived in Berea for some practical work in the industrial line before returning to his field of labor in Africa, where he is associated with the Rev. and Mrs. H. M. Washburn in the work of evangelization.

**Salesman Wanted** to solicit orders for lubricating oils, greases and paints. Salary or commission. Address the Harvey Oil Company, Cleveland, O.

Ad. 32. Glenn Phelps of A. C. 24, Douglas, Ariz., has been suffering from a necessary operation on his foot while at Fort Bliss, Tex., and was transferred with his company to the latter station on a stretcher.

Justus Jackson, who is attending the Wilbur H. Smith Business College at Lexington, has been visiting homefolks for a few days.

Misses Mayme and Bernice Black spent the week-end with their aunt, Mrs. J. H. Jackson.

Roy C. Jackson and Miss Bertha Muller were married in Toledo, O., December 12, 1917. They are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jackson.

J. H. Jackson was with homefolks this week.

Mrs. Mary J. Duncan fell on ice last Tuesday, bruising her hip and probably breaking the bone. She is confined to her bed.

Smith Gentry, son of Mrs. D. W. Jackson, has gone to Lexington to enter Smith's Business College.

Mrs. D. W. Jackson entertained a number of relatives to dinner Tuesday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Roy C. Jackson, of Morenci, Mich.

Bert Giddington left Tuesday for Miami, Fla., where he will recuperate for some time.

A. M. Clark of Perry County paid his family a short visit the last of the week, returning to his business Monday.

Roy C. Jackson of Morenci, Mich., came Sunday for a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jackson on Chestnut street.

E. T. Fish and son, Lony, spent several days of last week in Lexington attending the agricultural meetings.

Mrs. Nannie Braunaman of Chestnut street returned home Friday from her son's, Charles Adams at Flanagan.

S. B. Johnson and family have moved into their new home on Chestnut street.

Joe Bender of Richmond has been visiting in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Hudspeth have been visiting their son, Lieut. Ralph Hudspeth, at Camp Taylor.

The Progress Club met at the home of Mrs. E. E. Matheny last Thursday afternoon.

Miss Addie Fish left Friday for New York City, to study the spring styles for the Easter bunnets.

Scott T. McGuire left Monday for Louisville on business.

S. R. Baker left Tuesday for Louisville.

Miss Bertha King, who was unable to teach at Barbourville last week on account of the high stage of the water there, spent from Wednesday until Sunday in Berea with her mother.

E. D. Lakes of Ravenna was visiting in Berea at the first of the week.

Corp. Henry A. Ritter, of Camp Taylor, made a brief visit to Berea at the first of the week.

Miss Hester Hayes, of the Foundation Department, left last week for her home in Sims, Ill.

Miss Ruth Bicknell, of the College Department, was ill at her home at the latter part of the week with tonsillitis.

Misses Lou and Irene Elliott spent several days of last week in Berea with their sister, Grace. They had recently completed their schools in Rockcastle County and were on their way home to McKinney.

County Agent Spence attended the State Farmers' Meeting held at Lexington last week.

E. R. East, after spending two weeks at his home in Wayne County, and taking the examination for selective draft, returned to his work in the College Printing Department to await his call.

Mrs. A. W. Hamilton was removed from her home Sunday night to the Robinson Hospital where she has been receiving medical treatment.

**Wanted** a good man to work on the farm in Nebraska. Wages \$10 per month, house, garden and cow furnished and chicken feed. Address W. T. Muncy, Foreman, R. 1, Filley, Neb.

ad.-33.

## NOTICE

The service of the College Bull will be discontinued to outside parties till April 15. Simon Muncy.

ad.-33.

## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

Fifty dollars reward is offered by the Berea Civic League for the conviction of the thieving parties having done two mean jobs on Center street on the night of January 21; namely the stealing of clothes from the lines on the premises of Jerry Richardson and Mrs. Jennie Fish.

## CALLED OFF

The Hawaiian Singers and Players entertainment to have been given next Monday night, the 11th, is called off on account of the quarantine now on. It is indefinitely postponed and in event no substitute for the Lyceum number can be given, money will be gladly refunded for the tickets. Notice of this will be given later.

Lyceum Committee.

## NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that all persons holding claims against the estate of the late S. G. Hanson and of Mrs. Kate J. Hanson, must file same properly verified and proven with my Attorney, Stephen D. Parrish, at his office in Richmond, Ky., or with me on or prior to the 25th day of February, 1918.

W. N. Hanson  
Executor of S. G. Hanson and Administrator of Mrs. Kate J. Hanson.  
Ad. 34

## REVIVAL MEETINGS POSTPONED

Owing to the health situation the local health board thought wise to discontinue the Revival Meetings until conditions improve.

The Sunday night meeting was rich in promise for a most successful series of meetings. The discourse preparatory in nature was listened to with great interest. Over fifty students responded to the invitation to give themselves to Christ.

Doctor Williams returned to Camp Taylor with eager desire to return at the earliest suitable date.

Have you been reading German Atrocities? You will find on page three another installment "Germans Excuse Atrocious Acts." You will fight better if you know a few of these things.

Help the boys in the trenches by building roads so that the products of the farm can be hauled to market to feed them.

## PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTES

E. F. Disney, Principal

The School Lunch has grown so popular that the demand for lunches has sometimes outgrown the supply.

The new large malleable range will keep pace with the demand for same.

The Domestic Science class is all smiles on account of the new range.

The meningitis scare is having very small effect on our school attendance.

We congratulate ourselves for having so little sickness among our pupils.

The public is cordially invited to attend exercises in the school Auditorium, February 22. The new school flag will be formally presented to the school on that occasion.

Miss Bertha Seale resumes her work in the fourth grade after a short illness.

Miss Martha Dean is convalescing at her brother's home on Jackson street.

## HONOR ROLL ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

Hentfield, Corp. Bracknell A., Co. M. 321st Inf., Camp Jackson, S. C.

Nickell, Clarence, M. D. 149th Inf., Camp Shelby, Miss.

Johnson, Corp. Clyde, 146 F. A. 41st Division, A. E. F., via N. Y. P. M.

Washburn, Major James H., Anniston, Ala.

Phelps, Glenn C., A. C. 24, Douglas, Ariz.

Roark, Edward, 18 F. A. Med. Dept., Fort Bliss, Tex.

Sharp, Deway E., 22 Aero Squad, E. E. F., via New York City, P. M.

Franklin, Harlan, 1st Co. C. A. C., Pigeon Point, Wilmington, Del.

## UNION CHURCH NEWS

Services at the Union Church on Sunday will be held as usual; unless otherwise ordered by the health authorities.

A long letter has been received from Miss Dorothy Bengler, the church's representative in the China Inland Mission. It will be read to the church at the first opportunity.

A very strong sermon was preached last Sunday by Dr. M. B. Williams, the evangelist. It is hoped that he may be able to return soon.

The entire wheat crop in France has been requisitioned by the French Government.

You are responsible for the condition of the roads, because you don't pay sufficient road taxes to build good roads.

## SALE FOR BEREA GRADED SCHOOL TAX

1, or some one, for me, will on Monday, March 4, 1918, being county court day, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. in front of the court house in Richmond, Ky., sell the following property to satisfy the tax due the Berea Graded School of Berea, Ky., for 1917:

L. A. Watkins, Collector.

E. E. Brockman estate, 1 lot...\$17.11

Vernie Collins, 1 lot... 5.69

M. G. Crews, 1 lot... 4.85

J. H. Click, 1 lot... 1.36

F. L. Droughon, 1 lot... 5.85

Durham & Alcorn, 1 lot... 2.91

Mary French, 1 lot... 1.69

Fertin & Knuckles, 1 lot... 1.69

Mrs. Lena Holcombe, 1 lot... 3.75

Polly Howard, 1 lot... 3.75

W. S. Johnson, 1 lot... 7.56

Catherin H. Jones, 1 lot... 3.43

Mrs. John Killburn, 1 lot... 4.41

R. M. Moore, 1 lot... 3.75

D. A. Preston, 1 lot... 3.45

J. B. Pitts, 1 lot... 8.36

Dave Pollins, 1 lot... 8.57

T. V. Ritter, 1 lot... 3.44

W. G. Robinson, 1 lot... 3.12

Mrs. E. M. Spence, 1 lot... 5.11

W. J. Simpson, 1 lot... 5.55

Carry Wallace, 1 lot... 4.14

J. L. Williams, 1 lot... 6.88

ad.-35

## MISS ANNA ROBINSON

Miss Anna Robinson, age 23, died January 9, 1918, at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Cowley on Prospect street. Her growing weakness compelled her to give up work as a student nurse at the College Hospital last fall. She went to the home of E. L. Robinson, where she gradually declined till she needed constant nursing. Mrs. Dr. Cowley asked for her to be removed to her home. Here tender loving hands cared for her to the last.

Anna was loved by all who knew her. She was faithful in her duties and bore with rare fortitude and patience the suffering that came to her.

The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. English of the Baptist Church, of which she was a member. She was laid to rest in the Robinson lot in the Berea Cemetery, January 10, 1918.

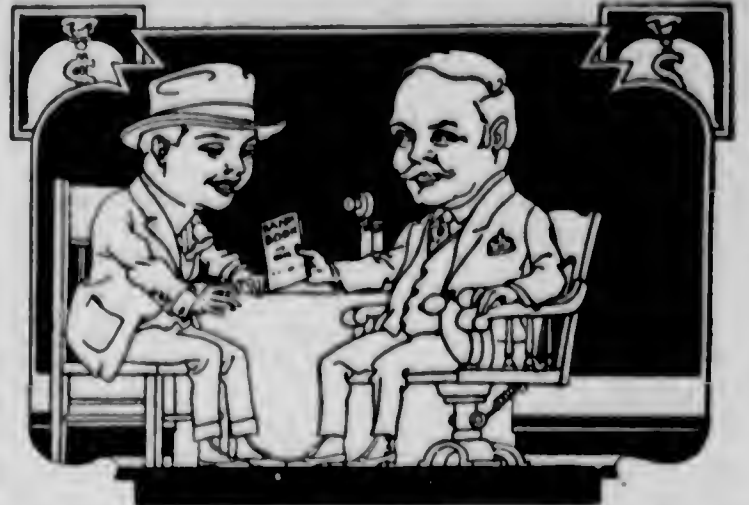
## WANT A LITTLE FARM NEAR BEREA?

I have five, containing from 30 to 60 acres; some improved with nice cottage houses. Prices from \$30 to \$100 per acre. Easy terms to the right man.

J. W. HERNDON.

Ad.-37. Berea, Ky.

## Teach Your Boy the Value of a Bank Account.



**S**TART your boy off right in the battle of life. Deposit something to his credit in the bank. If he is working for a salary, ask him to place something aside weekly. If he is in business, show him the importance of keeping a goodly balance in bank. There's no telling when an opportunity may present itself whereby a little ready cash may be the foundation of a fortune. We do all kinds of banking.

## Berea National Bank

## FARM AND TOWN LOTS FOR SALE PRIVATELY

One farm of forty acres located at Conway, on the L. & N. R. seven miles from Berea. This farm is all level, well watered, with creek running through it; is under fence and in good state of cultivation. About ten acres in grass, ten acres sowed to wheat and rye, has small house and barn. This farm adjoins the L. & N. R. on the west and the county highway on the east, house within three hundred yards of the depot; this settlement has school, churches, and the best of neighbors.

One small farm of twelve acres at Berea, just outside of the City limits, almost within a stone's throw. One-fourth mile of the Graded School and the district in sight of Berea College, which is a ten minutes walk away.

This farm has two nice cottages on it, one a new four room house with metal roof, and one a nice five room cottage. Farm also has a good, log barn and necessary outbuildings, is all under a good fence and has a good well. An ideal poultry farm; splendid view of the town and surrounding country.

One business lot on corner of Chestnut and Boone street, adjoining the Graded School property, and in the center of the business district, the "best business lot to be had in Berea, at any price."

Two lots on Railroad street within a stone's throw of the new \$15,000 L. & N. depot just completed; lots all have concrete side walk running the entire length of them, are suitable for business or dwelling.

Will be sold at a bargain if taken at once. If interested call on or write D. H. Smith, Berea, Ky.

## WHAT THE CHAPLAINS ARE SAYING

Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, has been interviewing the Army and Navy Chaplains, both the veterans and those newly assigned, and reports them as enthusiastic regarding their work. While allowing for all their delinquencies incidental to army life and not minimizing the difficulties with which they are constantly dealing, they express pride in their men and report them as wonderfully appreciative and responsive to deeply spiritual appeal.

Dr. Macfarland has not found a single chaplain who does not rejoice in what one termed "the greatest opportunity of any preacher for a great parish, who wants hard work with ample spiritual reward."

Another said: "I would not swap my position for any in the camp, whether military or religious."

They all appear ruddy and in good health. In an interview with General Gorkas in Washington, this veteran soldier expressed the highest praise of the chaplains and their work.

The work of the Federal Council for the past five years in setting up

its General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, is felt to be one of the most clearly providential tasks undertaken by the Council and with the passage of the new bill by Congress providing for three times the present number of chaplains, the Washington Office of the Council will have its hands full of work.

Manufacturers of and dealers in commercial feeds for livestock, cattle, and hogs must secure licenses under the Food Administration by February 15. This covers haled hay, shelled and ear corn and many other commodities intended for the use as feeds or ingredients in mixed feeds. The only exceptions are for millers manufacturing bran and leaders in coarse grains, who have already been placed under Food Administration licenses.

Application for license should be addressed to the license division, Washington, D. C., specifying the nature of the business to be licensed.

According to information received in Washington, latter is selling in Berlin at \$2.25 a pound, sugar at 56 cents a pound, ham and bacon at \$2.11 a pound, and Ivory soap at five bars for \$1.12.

The Department of Agriculture estimates that only one-third of the marketable surplus of the potato crop had been moved by January 1, 1918. Last year's potato crop was the largest every produced in the United States.

## FARM FOR SALE

55 acres of limestone land, well fenced, watered by springs and ponds. Six room house, barn, ertils, and outbuildings. Ideal location two miles west of Berea. Easy terms if sold at once.

W. H. JAMES,  
ad.-34. Berea, Ky.

F. L. MOORE'S  
Jewelry Store

FOR  
First Class Repairing  
AND  
Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST. BEREA, KY.

## M. WIDES

the General Dealer, gives notice that Scrap Iron and other Junk have advanced in price. Wanted, 20 Cars or More!

Scrap Iron, Heavy Copper, Light Copper, Heavy Red Brass, Heavy Yellow Brass, Light Brass Zinc, Lead, Beef Hides, Horse Hides, Pony and Colt Hides, No. 1 Sheep Skins, Rags, No. 1 Rubber, No. 2 Rubber, Auto Castings.

Also buy eggs and poultry at highest market prices. Call me before selling. Am paying more than any one else in town. If you can't deliver, I will call for your goods.

Phone 363 & 267 RICHMOND, Ky.

## FOWLS WANTED!

Chicken Day to Farmers

Will pay 2½¢ under Cincinnati top quotations on all fowls brought

On Monday Only of Each Week

J. S. GOTT

Berea - - - - - Kentucky

\$100 in Education Equals \$1,000 in Land.



## The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief  
C. H. WERTENBERGER, Managing Editor

### Subscription Rates

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One Year . . . . . \$1.00  
Six Months . . . . . .50  
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Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

### RED CROSS FINANCIAL STATEMENT

All appropriations from the American Red Cross War Fund up to January 9 amounted to \$77,843,445.35, according to a statement just received at Lake Division Headquarters, Cleveland, from the Washington office.

These appropriations show a total of \$41,657,795.99 for foreign relief, \$2,612,532.60 for relief work in the United States, and a total of \$24,323,181.12 for supplies, either for foreign shipment or for distribution or resale to chapters in this country. This latter item includes \$7,063,649.12, which is also included in the \$30,519,259.60 for work in France as well as \$11,288,417 for material for resale to chapters. It may thus be considered as a working fund and as a liquid asset rather than an expenditure.

The total appropriations for administration at national and division headquarters amounted to \$1,289,232 for the last six months' period. This includes \$365,000 for divisional administration expenses and \$250,000 donated for telegraph and cable service by the Western Union Telegraph Co., the latter item extending over a considerably longer period of time. These appropriations did not come out of the War Fund, but are more than covered from the portion of membership dues received at national headquarters. These membership dues, which more than paid for all administration expenses, were received before the recent Christmas Membership Drive took place.

In other words, no expenses of administration in the United States were paid for out of the Red Cross War Fund. All administration is more than met by membership dues. Thus every dollar contributed for relief goes for relief.

Detailed copies of the appropriations are being prepared for distribution to all Red Cross Chapters in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.

### EFFECTIVE WORK IN ARMY

J. Earl Tate writes from Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., to Treasurer Osborne relative to his work in part: "We are having a revival in our hut this week and having good results. This past month I have had forty-three men to sign the war roll, which means they are going to fight the battle for Christ as their leader. More than that number have signed the Testament League; which means that they will read at least one chapter a day and carry the New Testament in their pocket all the time. . . . I have asked to be sent across with the next bunch of fellows, but have received no promise; but wherever I shall be I expect to follow my Berea training and to be true to the motto of my Alma Mater." In commenting on the meetings which were planned for Berea this week he says "You will perhaps think of me Wednesday night, the sixth; for that night nine years ago I went down the chapel aisle and started in the Christian life. How glad I am. That step has brought me here where I can help others to find Jesus. Tell all the boys and girls it is the greatest, noblest and most manly thing on earth to do."

### WORLD'S SUPPLY OF SHIPS NOW ABOUT 20 PER CENT SHORT OF NORMAL

The Food Administration estimates the total number of ocean-going vessels now afloat at 30,000, having a gross tonnage of 45,000,000 tons. Losses of shipping during the war have totalled about 8,783,000 tons, and the supply of ships is about 20 per cent short of normal.

Shipbuilding in France has been at a standstill since the beginning of the war; England's output is less than normal; Japan is hampered by lack of material; the American ship supply is only beginning.

Road construction and maintenance in the United States involve an annual expenditure of about \$300,000,000.

### COUNTY AGENT SPENCE LEADS HIS FELLOWS

It is gratifying to learn of the high esteem in which County Agent H. F. Spence is held in Kentucky. His enthusiasm and tireless efforts to promote the interests that belong to his work have brought this honor to him.

He leads the list of Kentucky County Agents with the highest grade in agency work for adults and club workers. Two State trophies, one for corn club work and one for pig club work (see article on page six), have been won by boys under his instruction. Farm improvement clubs have been organized all over his territory with unbounded interest and enthusiasm on the part of the farmers. He has introduced and conducted successfully two boys and girls' club conventions which were held at Berea where many young people have gathered and each received inspiration that will go with them as long as they live.



County Agent Spence

With the co-operation of Mr. Anderson he succeeded in launching a Farmers' Night School at Seaford Game school house where during the severest weather of this winter farmers from the surrounding territory attended in large numbers and showed a great deal of interest; expressed in terms of action to be carried out on their farms this season. We shall give you more details of this school next week. Rockcastle County has now under his supervision the most complete organization for effective work among farmers of any county in the State.

### BEREA PLAYS TRANSYLVANIA

In the final trip of the Varsity basketball team, Berea was beat by Transylvania University 29-12, Friday, February 1.

The game was lively and interesting, both teams held down to points at long intervals.

Many wild shots were made, but on the whole, the home team put up a good defense. Van Winkle was our star of the evening, securing two field goals and six fouls. Hickenbotham shot one field goal.

For the Transylvania team, "Slim" Denman, the center, was their strong man. His passing and defense was responsible, in a great measure, for their victory. The summary follows:

Berea . . . . . Transylvania  
Van Winkle (1) . . . . . Hyden (4)  
Carpenter . . . . . Vandiver (16)  
Edgecomb . . . . . Denman (8)  
Clark . . . . . Gayle  
Wall . . . . . Wood  
Referee—James Park, Kentucky.  
Time of halves—20 minutes.  
Foul goals—Van Winkle (6), Vandiver (1).

Substitutions—Berea, Mays for Carpenter; Bicknell for Edgecomb; Berea for Van Winkle, Transylvania, Chaudler for Wood; Cleveland for Denman; Salmon for Vandiver.

The next game will be played in the Gymnasium with Georgetown, Monday, February 11.

### TRANSPORTS CARRY BOOKS TO TROOPS SERVING IN FRANCE

The overseas service of the American Library Association is in operation. Although space is extremely valuable aboard transports, they have been provided with bookcases holding collections of books which are used as circulating libraries on the way over. The cases are emptied at port of debarkation and the books sent to the men in the field.

As a means of further increasing the supply of books among the overseas forces, the association plans to have each soldier carry a book in his kit, to be put in circulation when he reaches the other side.

## Enlist in the Great Industrial Army and Assist Our Government

This is not only a commercial but a patriotic proposition as well. Our Government is making strong demands on us to furnish spokes for army use. In order to make good our contracts with the Government we call upon our farmer friends to do their best to get their spoke timber to our factory.

The Standard Wheel Company is in need to-day of one and one-half million escort spokes, either oak or hickory, size 2 3/4 in. x 2 3/4 in. x 29 in. long, and five millions of other kinds of spokes. Don't be afraid you will glut the market. We want these spokes within the next six months. Our factory will remain at Berea so long as you furnish us the timber to operate on.

### We Offer the Following Prices on Spokes

Delivered at Berea or on L. & N. R. R. between Jellico and Berea

#### SPLIT HICKORY SPOKES Either Red or White Timber

Price per 1000 Pieces

1 1/2 x 2 3/4 — 15 inches long, Hickory only, . . .	\$ 7.00
2 3/4 x 3 — 16 inches long . . . . .	35.00
2 3/4 x 3 1/2 — 16 inches long . . . . .	40.00
3 1/2 x 3 1/2 — 16 inches long . . . . .	50.00
2 x 2 1/2 — 28 inches long, second growth all White Timber . . . . .	25.00
2 1/2 x 2 1/2 — 29 inches long Red or White Timber . . . . .	60.00
1 1/2 x 2 — 28 inches long, 60 per cent A1, 40 per cent CD . . . . .	12.00

#### Second Growth White & Chestnut Oak

2 1/2 x 2 1/2 — 29 inches long . . . . .	60.00
2 3/4 x 3 — 16 inches long . . . . .	35.00
2 3/4 x 3 1/2 — 16 inches long . . . . .	40.00
3 1/2 x 3 1/2 — 16 inches long . . . . .	50.00

All spokes must be free from defects, such as worm holes, wind shakes, knots, bird pecks and crooks, and split one-eighth full of size specified.

## Standard Wheel Co.

INCORPORATED

Berea

Kentucky

### UNCLE SAM WANTS ACCOUNTANTS

AT \$2,400 TO \$6,000 A YEAR

The United States Government is in need of several hundred expert cost accountants to fill vacancies in the accounts section of the finance department of the equipment division of the Signal Corps, War Department, and in other branches for duty in Washington, D. C., or in the field, according to an announcement just issued by the United States Civil Service Commission. The salaries offered range from \$2,400 to \$6,000 a year. Men only are desired. The duties of appointees to the Signal Corps will consist of the determination of production costs of airplanes and airplane motors, either as supervisors in charge at one or more of the several plants, or as assistants; or appointees may be assigned to duty in Washington, D. C.

Applicants will not be assembled for a written examination, but will be rated upon the subjects of education and experience, as shown by their applications and corroborative evidence.

The Commission states that on account of the urgent needs of the service, applications for these positions will be received until further notice and that papers will be rated promptly and certifications made as the needs of the service require.

Complete information and application blanks may be obtained by communicating with the secretary of the local board of civil service examiners at the post office in any of the larger cities or with the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

### NUMBER OF PAINT SHADES WILL BE REDUCED AFTER JULY 1

To conserve tin, linseed oil, and other ingredients of paint and paint containers necessary for war use, manufacture will be limited to 32 shades of house paint after July 1. Some firms are now making 100 shades of this class of paint.

Enamels will be restricted by the manufacturers to 8 shades, floor paint to 8, roof and barn paint to 2, shingle stains to 12, carriage paint to 8, architectural varnishes to 10. Half-gallon cans will not be used, and some other sizes will be discontinued.

### IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from Page One)

ances" against the Federal Government. Simpson was taken to Danville, where he is confined in the county jail. He will be arraigned this week for his examining trial before United States Commissioner Lawhill. Citizens instrumental in causing the arrest and detention of Simpson say that he was heard to remark that "The President and Cabinet of the United States should be stood up and shot."

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

## OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

## Time Here to Ignore Croakers and Go Ahead With the War Work

By GEORGE ADE



It was all right six months ago to spare an hour a day in trying to convince someone with a vacant eye and a dark mind that we were really justified in accepting the insolent challenge thrown at us by Germany.

You are to be forgiven if, even twelve months ago, you spent valuable time trying to convince a sluggish minority that—

First—Government bonds are a safe investment.

Second—Pro-German propaganda is to be hit in the head.

Third—The allies are to be trusted.

Fourth—The Red Cross is above suspicion and does not obtain either money or knitted goods under false pretenses.

Fifth—All taxes which have been levied are justified by extraordinary and unprecedented conditions.

Sixth—This is not a rich man's war; it was not precipitated by any Wall street influence; it is not concerned over private investments; it is not a grand benefit for munition makers.

Seventh—Fair promises have no value when they are made by a criminal who finds himself backed into a corner.

Eighth—The men in our training camps and aboard transports and stationed somewhere in France are being safeguarded as American soldiers were never before looked after, as regards wholesome food, proper sanitation, prevention of disease and moral guidance.

Why enumerate further?

In every community you will find a contrary-minded sediment of the human race—people who keep themselves somewhat in evidence by noisily denying facts which are self-evident to all of their neighbors who happen to be in the full enjoyment of sanity.

They are somewhat like frogs, i. e., they make an awful noise in proportion to their number.

The time has come to ignore them.

If we cannot lock them up for safekeeping, at least we can shut them out from our daily program and go ahead with the important work laid out for us.

# LAND SALE!

As I am moving to my farm in Spencer County I will offer for sale at public auction, on

**Friday, February 15, 1918**

at 10 O'clock a. m.,

at my residence near the Fair Grounds, just out of the Berea city limits, my truck farm consisting of six acres. This land has been tiled and limed and is in a high state of cultivation.

The dwelling has eight rooms, plastered and papered, and good porches, and is supplied with an abundance of good water from well.

This tract will be subdivided into lots, and offered separately and then as a whole, and whichever way brings the most money, it will sell.

Now is the time to get a nice home, within less than one-half mile of the best school in the State, at a bargain.

Terms liberal and made known on day of sale.

# A. MARCUM

BEREA

KY.

You Can Go To School This Winter If You Think You can



## MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

### LONA C. FISH PIG CLUB CHAMPION FOR KENTUCKY

We are again elated over the success of Lona C. Fish. This time he won the championship in the pig club of the state. Lona has been the winner of the corn club prize and has just recently returned the trophy to the department; and it will go to E. Lee Jones of Laurel county. It is gratifying too to know that East Kentucky is in the front rank of trophy bearers.

We have asked Lona to give in his own words a record of his club work. Below you will find his account of procedure and a picture of the holder of State Pig Club Trophy.

I feel it my duty to tell the other boys of the agriculture club about my work as a whole.

One bright day at the beginning of 1913, Mr. Montgomery, our agent



Lona C. Fish

at that time, persuaded me to join the corn club and be a corn boy. You see each division of the agricultural club at that time was a distinct club by itself.

After joining I took right hold; I did my best, making it my duty to call on Mr. Montgomery about once every two or three weeks. And so listening to Mr. Montgomery and my father, I selected my acre of ground for my club acre, selecting land that could be kept up at a reasonable cost. That year my yield of corn was sixty-five bushels.

Next year, 1914, Mr. Spence, our present county agent, came in. This year I raised 105 bushels. My increase here was due to tilling and applying ground limestone, deeper plowing and turning under a rye cover crop. In 1915, I raised 110 bushels. In 1916, I raised 114 bushels. My work was so good that year that I held the State championship of Kentucky. Holding the alternating \$50 silver trophy. I have made a gradual increase each year, due to the turning under of a cover crop and the application of manure. This is my different yields I made while in the

corn division. Now about the other divisions.

I joined the pig division in 1914 doing fairly good work, it being my first year. In 1915 my success was so good I won a free trip to the State Fair, being a representative of Madison County. This was a great trip in 1916. I also had success with my pigs, winning prizes and making money. This last year 1917 my results were practically the same being \$95.74.

I do not think I need to explain my poultry and calf club work as I have made a profit of \$16.15. This being my first year in this division, I consider this doing well.

Next year I will raise some wheat. It is sown now.

I will now tell you something about the club as a whole. At the beginning of 1915 our clubs were organized, new officers elected and plans arranged so we might have some shows at which our pigs, corn, etc., could be exhibited. During this year our club showed quite an improvement.

The following year, 1916, we started over again trying to improve our past year's work—and we did.

I, myself, who was an interested member, held the State Corn Championship, besides all other prizes won that year and the past year.

These prizes amounted to quite a lot. About twenty blues, ten reds, at Berea. One third prize of \$5.00 was won at Louisville State Fair where I was third in corn judging contest competing with the other county representatives of Kentucky.

One of the ways we interest our boys of Madison, Rockcastle, and Jackson Counties is by holding each year a club convention where all the club members meet and talk over club work. We have used this plan for the last two years and expect to continue its use.

I may say that I made ninety-seven per cent as my final examination grade, and ninety on agriculture practice.

And may I also say that I hold the State Pig Club Championship for 1917 besides I came second in corn club work. I have just attended Farmers' Week at Lexington, and may I impress upon old farmers and club boys the value one can obtain there. My profits were as follows in the following divisions: Corn \$119.00, pig \$95.74, calf \$16.15, poultry \$44.75. I think that the county agents are a great help to a county. My success and continuation in club work are due to Mr. Spence's influence and his personal visits and interest in me. When a county agent influences a boy to burst clouds with an ax and manure land by carrying manure in an old dish pan to put on his corn and roll the rocks off the hill, he is worthy of being called a county agent. This is what the county agent is doing that is behind me, and you see we are beginning to get some where.

"Yours for a better Club State."

LONA C. FISH

### CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Flour, Hay and Grain.  
Flour—Winter patents \$10.80@11.11, winter fancy \$10.20, do family \$9.70, do extra \$8.70, low grade \$8.20, hard patents \$11.25@11.75.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$32.75@33, No. 2 \$32@32.50, No. 3 \$31@32, No. 1 clover mixed \$32.50@33, No. 2 \$32@32.50, No. 1 clover \$35@35.50.

Corn—Quotations on ear corn: White ear \$1.45@1.55, yellow ear \$1.45@1.55, mixed ear \$1.45@1.53.

Oats—No. 2 white 90¢, standard white 90¢, No. 3 white 89½¢, No. 2 mixed 88¢@89¢, No. 3 mixed 87¢@88¢.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.  
Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 63½¢, central creamery extras 63¢, ards 49¢.

Eggs—Primo firsts 61¢, firsts 60¢, ordinary firsts 47¢, seconds 44¢.

Live Poultry—Broilers, under 2 lbs, 26¢; fryers, 2 lbs and over, 28¢; roasting chickens, 4 lbs and over, 28¢; fowls, 5 lbs and over, 26¢; 3½ lbs and over, 26¢; under 3½ lbs, 26¢; roosters, 19¢.

Live Stock.  
Cattle—Shippers \$10@12.25; butcher steers, extra \$10.75@12, good to choice \$10@10.50, common to fair \$7@9.50; heifers, extra \$10.25@11, good to choice \$9.50@10, common to fair \$7@9; cows, extra \$9@10, good to choice \$8@8.75, common to fair \$6.50@7.50. Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$16.35, good to choice packers and butchers \$16.35, medium and mixed \$16.35, stags \$10@12.10, common to choice heavy fat sows \$10@15, light shippers \$15.75@16.35.

Sheep—Extra \$11@11.50, good to choice \$10@11, common to fair \$8@9. Lambs—Extra \$18, good to choice \$17@17.75, common to fair \$12@14.

### NITRATE OF SODA

By George Roberts, Extension Specialist in Agronomy

On account of the fact that the Federal Government is proposing to furnish farmers nitrate of soda at cost, many farmers who have not heretofore used nitrate of soda will seriously consider its use this season and will want advice as to what crop

it may be profitably used upon. The price proposed is \$75.50 per ton net seaboard and the freight to Kentucky will bring the cost of the material to about four dollars per hundred pounds. Nitrate of soda carries approximately fifteen per cent of nitrogen.

Results of experiments do not warrant the recommendation of the use of nitrate of soda on corn. Oats is not a crop of sufficient importance in Kentucky, and is too uncertain to risk the cost of fertilization with nitrate of soda.

With wheat at the prices guaranteed by the Government, it is our judgment that nitrate of soda will give a profitable increase on wheat, except on quite rich ground, such as after clover sod, or following tobacco on rich ground. However, it is doubtful if it will give a very large increase on soils outside of the Bluegrass region and the river alluvium areas that have not been treated with phosphate. On account of the supreme need for wheat, farmers, should use any means of increasing the yield that may be expected to produce an increase that will cover the cost.

Nitrate of soda should be used at the rate of seventy-five to one hundred pounds per acre, as a top dressing, at the time when spring growth first begins. The best way to apply it is broadcast by hand.

Nitrate of soda may be expected to give profitable results on crops of high value per acre, such as market garden crops, potatoes and tobacco. However, if potatoes and tobacco are grown after clover sod, after liberal manuring, or on soil otherwise well supplied with organ-

## SIX DOORS

### FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

#### 1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

#### 2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

#### 3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

#### 4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Head Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

#### 5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

#### 6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. To the regular price of board as advertised in the catalog will be added this year, for young ladies, ten cents a week, and for young men, twenty cents.

This adds \$3.60 to the year's expenses for girls, and \$7.20 for boys but still leaves the cost half that at other schools and "cheaper than staying at home."

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	WINTER TERM		
	EXPENSES FOR BOYS		
	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee .....	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room .....	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks .....	10.20	10.20	10.20
Amount due Jan. 2, 1918 .....	21.20	23.40	24.40
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 13 .....	10.20	10.20	10.20
Total for Term .....	\$31.40	\$33.60	\$34.60
	EXPENSES FOR GIRLS		
Incidental Fee .....	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room .....	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks .....	9.60	9.60	9.60
Amount due Jan. 2, 1918 .....	20.60	22.80	23.80
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 12 .....	9.60	9.60	9.60
Total for Term .....	\$30.20	\$32.40	\$33.40

This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

#### Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting .....	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course) .....	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course) .....	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography .....	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument .....	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each ..	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

ic matter, it is doubtful if its use will be profitable. It should always be kept in mind that nitrate of soda will not give its largest returns on soils deficient in phosphorus. The foregoing recommendations are based upon experimental results too lengthy to summarize in this brief circular.

In this war emergency, farmers should redouble their efforts to maintain nitrogen and organic matter in the soil, through the use of phosphates, limestone and leguminous crops. It is doubtful if there will ever be a time when it will be of more profit to the farmer, or of more service to the country to enter upon a program of soil improvement.

#### URGES SOUTH TO PRODUCE MORE FOOD

Secretary McAdoo, as Director General of the Railroads, has issued a statement declaring that the production by each section of the United

States of its own food and feed stuff would be much more economical and would effect a great relief in the transportation problem.

He urges upon the people of the South, especially the farmers, to relieve the strain on the railroads as much as possible during the coming year by the producing their own food and feed crops, thus rendering unnecessary the transportation of such materials from other parts of the country to them.

The Secretary emphasizes the fact that he does not suggest that the growing of cotton be discouraged, but that the South, in addition to raising all the cotton that it can well cultivate, should grow hay and corn for its stock and produce as much food as possible for its own people.

He says, "If the South can feed itself, the effect will be to release from unnecessary service in the South a vast number of freight cars and engines and greatly help to win the war."

## HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Disney, Director of Home Science

FOOD FOR YOUR CHILDREN  
Give Your Children Their Chance. They Ought to Have It And You Want to Give It to Them. They Must Have the Right Food.

Think how fast the child grows. The new muscles and bones and all other parts of the body are made from the food which the child eats.

Give him clean, wholesome, simply cooked food—plenty of milk, cereals, vegetables, fruit, an egg or some meat occasionally.

Wrong food—too little, too much, or wrong kinds—hurts the child's chance of being the strong, healthy boy or girl you want.

Right food may mean  
Strong Bodies, Good Brains  
Rosy Cheeks, Bright Eyes

Here's Good Food for a Real Youngster's Day.

A good breakfast to start him off—milk, corn-meal mush, apple sauce. It makes him fit for school and fit for play.

Milk and plenty of it, makes him grow—a quart each day if you can. Put it in his cereal and in his cup. Make it into soups, puddings or custards for him. Try the recipes at the end of this article and watch him smile.

Whole milk is best, of course, but skim milk is good if there is a little butter in his meals. Cottage cheese is good, too.

No Coffee or Tea—not even a taste. Leave them for the grownups. Milk, cocoa, not too strong, and fruit juices are the drinks for children and plenty of water, always.

Fruit they enjoy, and they need it, too—baked apples, apple sauce, thoroughly ripe bananas, prunes, oranges, etc. Give them vegetables, fresh or canned. Plenty of fruits and vegetables tend to prevent constipation. Use proper food and do not depend upon laxatives. The youngster can't be well unless the bowels move regularly. Don't let him hurry off in the morning without attending to this duty.

Other foods a child needs: Whole wheat bread, not too fresh, corn bread, well-cooked oatmeal, corn meal, rice. They help make strong boys and girls. Some fats, butter or margarine or meat fats, on his bread or in gravies. An egg, perhaps, particularly if he doesn't get his full quart of milk, or he can have a little meat or fish, but he does not need much.

Sweets are good for them—the right ones at the right time. Dates, raisins, stewed fruits, simple puddings, sugar cookies, are better than candy. Give them at meal times.

Between meals let them have bread and butter, a cracker, or fruit. They won't spoil the appetite, and candy will.

Plan Meals Like These

Here are two sets of the right kind for your youngster. Grown people will like them too. If, sometimes, to give her children their share in these seem too much work, bread life.

and milk alone will make a good meal:

#### BREAKFAST

No. 1.

Apple Sauce  
Oatmeal with milk  
Milk to drink

No. 2

Stewed prunes  
Cocoa (weak)  
Toast and butter

DINNER

No. 1.

Stew, with carrots, potatoes, and a little meat.  
Whole wheat bread.  
Creamy rice pudding  
Milk to drink

No. 2.

Fish with white sauce  
Spinach or any greens  
Corn bread  
Milk to drink

SUPPER

No. 1.

Cream of bean soup  
Crackers and jam  
Milk

No. 2.

Baked potato  
Apple Betty  
Milk

#### GOOD DISHES FOR CHILDREN

These dishes are good for children and grown-ups too. The recipes provide enough for a family of five.

#### Milk-Vegetable Soup

1 quart milk (skim milk may be used).

2½ tablespoons flour.  
2 tablespoons butter or margarine or other fat.  
1 teaspoon salt.

2 cups thoroughly cooked vegetable finely chopped, mashed or put through a sieve. Spinach, peas, beans, potatoes, celery, or asparagus make good soups.

Stir flour into melted fat and mix with the cold milk. Add the cooked vegetable and stir over the fire until thickened. If soup is too thick, add a little water or milk.

#### Rice Pudding

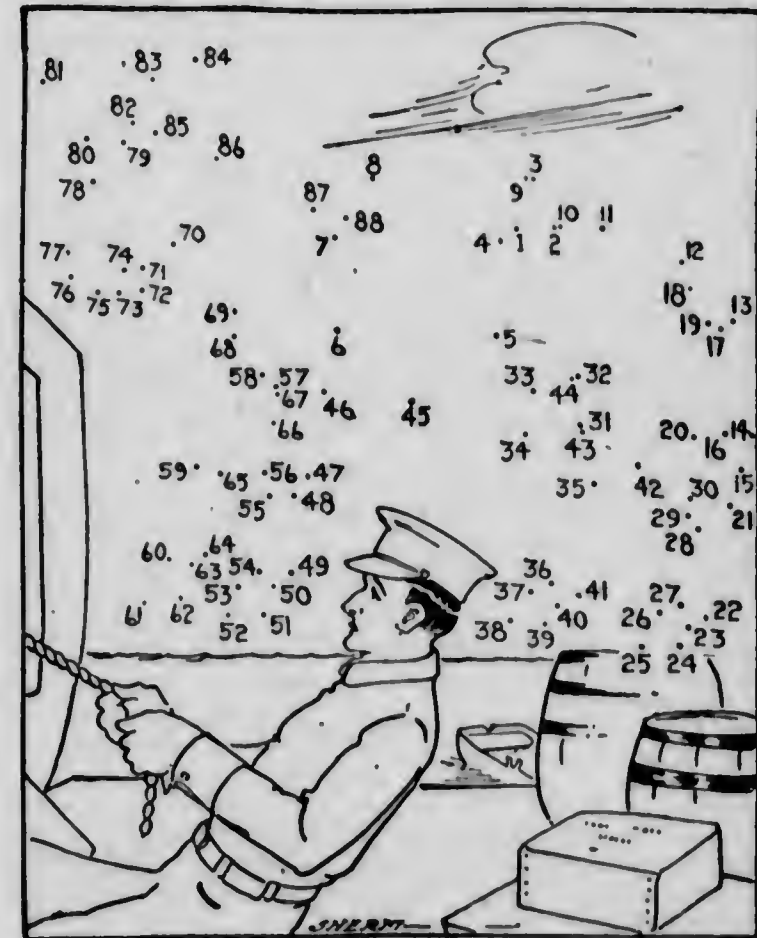
1 quart milk,  
¼ cup rice,  
¼ cup sugar.

¼ cup raisins or chopped dates.  
¼ teaspoon salt,  
¼ teaspoon ground nutmeg or cinnamon.

Wash the rice, mix all together, and bake three hours in a very slow oven, stirring now and then at first. This may be made on top of the stove in a double boiler, or in a fireless cooker. Any coarse cereal may be used in place of rice.

For more suggestions, send to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for Farmers' Bulletin 717, "Food for Young Children." It tells more about feeding children and the reasons why right food is so important. It shows every mother how to give her children their share in these seem too much work, bread life.

## SHERM'S DOTS



#### THE DOTS SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE.

By Clifford Leon Sherman.

Dear Folks:—Yes, I'm in a hospital in France, but don't worry about me, because I am not badly hurt. All of the boys have been joking with me, and asking me if I intend to wear a medal for being the first wounded man in this expedition. But I don't believe that I am entitled to any jewelry. I suppose you want to know what happened. Well, when we tied up to the pier, there was a lot of work to do to unload all of our stuff, and I had my accident while I was trying to unload one of the ..... BAMBAY. To complete the picture, draw a line from dot 1 to dot 2, then from dot 2 to dot 3, and so on.

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Time is Your Fortune---Don't Waste it!



## SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson 7.—First Quarter, February 17, 1918.

## THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Lesson Text, Mark 4:1-9, 14-20—Memory Verse, Jas. 1:22—Golden Text, Gal. 6:7—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

We have seen how they counted Jesus as one beside himself, and doing his work in the power of the devil, and how they determined to kill him (Mark 8:6, 20, 21), or as it is written in John 1:10, 11, "He was in the world, and the world was made by him, and the world knew him not: He came unto his own, and his own received him not." According to the prediction of the prophet, "he is despised and rejected of men, a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief . . . cut off out of the land of the living." "The Messiah shall be cut off, and have nothing" (Isa. 53:8; Dan. 9:26 Margin). This being the treatment of him and his kingdom which was at hand but rejected, and therefore postponed till he shall come again. He began to teach in parables that they might not perceive and not understand (vs. 11, 12). A parable has been called an earthly story with a heavenly meaning, hiding the truth from the indolent and unbelieving, but keeping it for the diligent who hunger for the truth. See in verses 10, 11 how he explained his parables to some of his disciples when they were alone with him, telling them that unto them it was given to know the mystery of the kingdom of God, but unto them that are without (having of their own accord shut themselves out by their unbelief), all these things are done in parables. Note that these parables concern the mystery of the kingdom of God, or as in Matt. 13:11, the kingdom of heaven, for the terms are often used synonymously and the origin of each is found in Dan. 2:44, where we read that the God of heaven shall set up a kingdom which shall break in pieces and consume all kingdoms, and it shall stand forever.

These parables do not concern that kingdom but the present age of the rejection of that kingdom which he calls the mystery of the kingdom of God or of heaven. A study of the word "mystery" will be a great help to all who desire to understand it.

The kingdom is one of the most clearly revealed things in the Bible, but that an age should intervene between the rejection of the kingdom and the return of the King to set it up is the mystery, explained in his parables and elsewhere in the New Testament. His teaching by the sea-side is very suggestive, for it is written in Matt. 13:1, "The same day went Jesus out of the house and sat by the sea-side." He sat in a boat and the multitude stood on the shore. His going out of the house makes us think of Matt. 23:38, 39, "Behold your house is left unto you desolate, for I say unto you, ye shall not see me henceforth, till ye shall say, Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord." That will be his return in glory to set up his kingdom. Now as to the parable of the sower and the seed recorded in Matthew, Mark and Luke, and explained by him privately, and concerning which he said, "Know ye not this parable, and how then will ye know all parables?" (vs. 13). Note a few things in his explanation. The seed is the word of God (Luke 8:11); the sower must be himself through his followers; the soil is the hearts of those who hear; and there is an enemy, the devil, who sows the seed and those who receive it. The seed on three kinds of soil seems to accomplish nothing, but on the fourth kind of soil there is a varying result described as thirty, sixty and an hundredfold.

The only seed is the word of God, the incorruptible seed of the Word which liveth and abideth forever (1 Pet. 1:23-25); concerning which he said, "The words that I speak unto you are spirit and are life"; and concerning which he said to his Father, "I have given unto them the words which thou gavest me." "Sanctify them through thy truth, thy word is truth" (John 6:63; 17:17). To sow seed in the soil is to sow the word of God in the hearts of men, and he has assured us that his word will accomplish his pleasure, and that he will watch over it (Isa. 55:11; Jer. 1:12 R. V.). We cannot tell whether it shall fall on wayside, or rocky, or thorny, or good soil, but since he cannot fail nor be discouraged (Isa. 42:4) we can safely leave all results to him, knowing that if we speak the Word of God in sincerity we are unto God a sweet savour of Christ whether the hearers are saved or perished (2 Cor. 2:15-17). It does seem and indeed when hearts are so hard that the word finds no entrance, and the devil takes away the seed; or when a little affliction or persecution prevents any result; or when cares, riches or pleasures choke the word; but results are with him and since he is not discouraged, we cannot be. Some seed will surely find a receptive heart and bear fruit to the glory of God. How anyone can find in this parable, or in the next one given by Matthew, the parable of the wheat and tares, any foundation for the thought of winning the world to Christ in this age, during which he says that wheat and tares shall grow together till the end, is more than I am able to see.

## The Soldier-Christian

By REV. J. H. RALSTON, D. D., Secretary of Correspondence Department, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

TEXT—No man that warreth entangleth himself with the affairs of this life; that he may please him who hath chosen him to be a soldier.—II Timothy 2:4.

This is not a consideration of the Christian as a soldier fighting for his country, but of the Christian considered from a military standpoint. The figure of the soldier is used quite freely in the Bible in speaking of the Christian, and we are justified in applying that figure to the modern Christian. There are several things in a soldier's experience today that belong to the Christian and to these we will give attention.

## The Christian's Enlistment and Oath of Loyalty.

Every soldier of his country must take an oath of allegiance to the government and the inclusiveness of this oath is very great. The Christian who will not make a pledge to his Lord, ordinarily in a public way, lacks the first visible testimony that he is a soldier of the Lord. Christian profession is most important, and the exceptions to the rule but prove its importance.

The Christian's Equipment for Service. The Christian must have his equipment for service as the government of any country must equip its soldiers, in which case clothing, food, shelter, arms, ammunition and other things are absolutely necessary. In the sixth chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians this equipment of the soldier-Christian is quite fully given. That equipment is spiritual of course, but it will be noticed that it is both defensive and offensive. The enemy of the Christian often attacks, and the Christian must defend himself. The Christian must not make it a rule of his life however to await the attack of the enemy, but must attack as well. For attack only one weapon is named, and that is the sword of the spirit of the word of God. Unlike human wars, the spiritual warfare has known no change through the ages. The Bible today is the best weapon and there are no Zephelins nor other aircraft, nor submarines, nor mines, nor anything else that makes it obsolete. It is well to note that there is only the offensive weapon. Many have forgotten this; the Bible has been abandoned and the enemy has pressed the post of righteousness back. Courage, knowledge, faith and all other equipment will be furnished if the Bible is used faithfully. The weapon of offense needs emphasis.

## The Christian's Training.

The Christian does too much unorganized fighting. His warfare is too largely a guerrilla warfare. In connection with the national army of the United States the training is most intensive, the results of which are astonishing to all beholding it. There are provisions for training the Christian. The old Methodist class-meeting, now showing innocuous desuetude, was a splendid training school in the days gone by. Sunday schools, Y. M. C. A. s, young people's societies, etc., give fair training opportunity. For officers' training there are many theological seminaries, and a few of these turn out Napoleons and Grants and Pershings, but many of them are turning out officers with a very indistinct theory of real spiritual warfare and with very little knowledge of it practically. There are some great Bible schools where the training is intensive, largely so because the calls for workers must be promptly met and the time is short.

## The Soldier-Christian and Hardship.

"Endure hardship as a good soldier of Jesus Christ," is what Paul said to the recruit Timothy. Whatever may be done by the government or the people of the various countries for the comfort of men at the battle front, ultimately there is hardship. The Soldier-Christian must fight. "Fight the good fight of faith" is the Scripture exhortation and there is an escaping that responsibility. To fight is to oppose an enemy, to injure or destroy him, to gain the victory over him by contention. The old hymn gives the right idea:

Fight on my soul till death  
Shall bring thee to thy God;  
He'll take thee at thy parting breath  
Up to his blessed abode.

In Ephesians 6:10 the Christian is told that he fights against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places. Today there is an enemy in the form of false religious teaching that must be fought. The Christian must contend for the faith once for all delivered to the saints.

The Christian's worst enemies are those within his own bosom—his pride, unbelief, indifference, unholiness, evil heart, all active enemies every moment.

The bright ray of cheer that comes to the soldier-Christian is that ultimate victory is assured. He will overcome by the blood of the lamb. His crown will be given him by the righteous Judge in that day.

## BOY SCOUTS

(Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.)

## ENDING "BOY PROBLEM"

G. F. Wycoff, head of the boy scout movement in Terre Haute, recently told the students of the Indiana State Normal school that he spent last summer at the Chicago school for boy scouts, working with 125 scouts who had been taken from all parts of the city, and that he did not hear a single word from those boys that was in any way vulgar, which tends to show what may be accomplished in the lives of the American boys through the carrying out of the purposes of the scout plan.

"The scout plan has proved an excellent means of directing the boys into the ways that will prove interesting and at the same time instructive to him," said he. Through it the boys learn preparedness, responsibility, the value of giving a square deal and fair play to do things together. It is an education for character by doing.

"There are many boys who may never be reached by the influence of the school, church or home, but they may be brought under the influence of the scout program and their energies turned into useful channels.

"The scout method puts on the one side all the things that the boy is supposed to be and on the other the things that he wants to be and the two are linked together in the plan as embodied in the scout oath. The boy is thus led into some place in which he will fit later in life."

## SIKH BOY SCOUTS IN CHINA.

China has a new division of boy scouts, whose investiture recently made quite a stir in Shanghai. They are the new order of Sikh boy scouts, and they wear the conventional kiki with pride, but it is their green and white neck cloths and their red and white turbans that give them their Indian picturesque.

Many interested spectators watched the ceremonies attending their organization. The boy scout troops of Shanghai, the Wolf Cubs (or junior scouts) and the Sikh troop formed into three sides of a hollow square on the lawn of the Sikh Gardens, and the young Sikhs stood at attention in the center while Sir Everard Fraser, K. C. M. G., British consul general and chief scout, conducted the ceremonies.

The Sikh branch of the boy scout brotherhood is but another indication of the way this movement is gaining in popularity throughout China. Reports come from all parts of the country of the interest and enthusiasm with which it is being taken up.

One of the most pretentious displays occurred in Peking recently, where over a hundred of the Tsing Hua college boys conducted a boy scout exhibition with much credit to themselves and pleasure to the spectators.

## MADDOO DECORATES BOY SCOUTS.

"This is not the cross of a tyrant. It is not an iron cross. It is a token of merit which would be a credit upon any soldier's uniform."

So said Secretary W. G. Maddoo of the United States treasury to four boy scouts in Colorado Springs who had performed distinguished services in the first Liberty bond sale, as he placed upon each a bronze medal.

"The boy scouts of this country have performed their work like real soldiers in aiding the government in the sale of these Liberty bonds," continued Mr. Maddoo. "In my travels over the country I have been forcibly impressed with the spirit and enthusiasm of the boy scouts."

As each boy approached Mr. Maddoo he gave the prescribed scout salute. There was not a trace of embarrassment—the scout training eliminates that—but each lad received his decoration, saluted and returned to his seat amid a veritable thunder of applause.

## SPOKANE SCOUTS ARE PRAISED.

Lieut. Col. C. H. Connor of the medical corps in the United States army has written to W. Edgar Wyllie, scout executive of the boy scouts of Spokane, Wash., to congratulate them on the work done by the first-aid troop on the night when an accident occurred at the Great Northern depot as the Spokane quota of the draft army was enlisting.

"The efficiency of these scouts," said Mr. Wyllie, "is all owing to the training they received last summer. Dr. W. N. Lipscomb for six weeks had them under supervision and training at Camp Dee Light and at the conclusion of that period they won the United States Red Cross medal in a test the same as that given to any department of the organization. They lost only four points out of a possible 400."

## SCOUT FINDS CHILD'S SKELETON.

Scout Perreault, aged twelve years, of Speer, Mass., found the skeleton of a child. He and several other youngsters were "cubscouting" in the woods, when under a clump of leaves and brush he saw a piece of bone above the leaves. Scouts are taught not to display fear, so Perreault scattered the leaves and then discovered the skeleton. The boy notified the authorities. It is supposed the child was lost in the woods long ago.

## TELLS MEANING OF RED CROSS HOME SERVICE

Civilian Relief Director Begins Series of Articles Explaining Importance of Assistance to Enlisted Men's Relatives

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first of a series of the articles prepared by James L. Fieser, director of civilian relief for the American Red Cross in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. The subjects of the other four articles in the series are: "What Red Cross Home Service Is," "Financial Aid in Home Service," "What Has Been Taught Home Service Workers," and "Organizing and Training 30,000 Home Service Committees."

By James L. Fieser, Director, Civilian Relief, Lake Division, American Red Cross.

Two new words—Home Service—are taking important places in the vocabulary and activity of the 356 American Red Cross chapters in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.

At war's outbreak ten months ago to the few chapters then organized Red Cross work and popular knowledge of it centered only around preparation of hospital supplies, equipment of base hospitals and supplying their personnel, and provisions of relief in times of disaster.

Then came the unfolding of a multitude of other chapter obligations—solicitation of war funds, driving for increased membership, organization of school auxiliaries, turning out huge quotas of knitted articles, surgical dressings and Christmas packages.

Among these obligations—model of 1917—was the organization of Home Service committees, better known in some communities as civilian relief committees. Frequently the activities of the Home Service committees were belittled by other chapter committees. This because importance of Home Service had not been clearly defined. Now, through the efforts of the Bureau of Civilian Relief of the Lake Division, headquarters at Cleveland, chapters have come to a clear understanding of the vitalness of Red Cross Home Service in relation to war and complete victory.

But to the general public, notably in the so-called rural communities, Home Service is little better understood than it was by the chapters a matter of five months back.

So, what is Red Cross Home Service and why?

Home Service must be the nation's assurance that the enlisted and conscripted man's family shall not suffer for want of any essential thing while the power of the nation to give.

The Public's Conception.

"Yes," says Mr. Average Citizen, "but isn't the government providing war risk insurance, and will it not provide separation allowance where necessary? Isn't it a fact that but few men with dependents have been called to arms?"

Mr. Average Citizen is correct, but he is thinking only in terms of money relief. And it is to convince him that administration of money relief is only one of many features of Home Service that this series of articles on the rudiments of Home Service have been prepared.

Scan this brief summary of the opportunities confronting Home Service committees in your county and you will agree that the opportunities have become the duty and privilege of an upstanding, patriotic, American citizenship.

1. Conservation by service of human resources wherever deterioration is threatened in a soldier's or a sailor's home.
2. Temporary relief of families in which there has been a delay in payments, or in which there is an emergency.
3. Responsibility for regular and continued assistance in cases not covered by government allowance—this includes families in need and resident in the United States of men who are in the service of our allies.
4. Personal service to the returned soldier or sailor, especially when he is disabled.
5. An information service which will save time, trouble and anxiety for lonely relatives of enlisted men.
6. Advancement of home standards wherever possible, but especially when the lack of help is likely to cause family disintegration.

Sustains Soldiers' Morale.

"Men may be the best soldiers in the world (I quote you from the Manual of Home Service issued by American Red Cross headquarters, Washington), but if they are not well with their families at home, they lose efficiency through worry, and the morale of the army—that all important factor—begins to fall."

"So it is the patriotic duty as well as the humanitarian opportunity of Home Service workers of the American Red Cross to care for lonely families of our fighting men. It is to be remembered that they soon will be 'fighting men' in real earnest. Not only our enemies, but our allies, and the American people as well, will be watching them."

"Every report from the training camps and from the French front mentions the excellent spirit of our troops. Will they maintain this morale while thousands of miles from home, through trench life and battle, to the victorious end?"

"THE ANSWER WILL BE DETERMINED LARGELY BY THE HOME SERVICE OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS."

## TRADE BODIES COMMEND WAR ADMINISTRATION

Nation Wide Approval of National Security League's Resolution Indorsing Work of Congress.

An encouraging relief in these days of charges of disloyalty and criticism of public officials is supplied by the National Security League in a resume of resolutions commendatory of the work of the Special War Congress, the President, the Cabinet and the Council of National Defense passed by trade associations, chambers of commerce and other commercial bodies in all parts of the country. This action by nonpartisan organizations, representing practically every branch of business in the United States, is being taken in response to their circularization by the Security League following the passage of a resolution along the same lines by its Managing Committee. The endorsement of the acts of the various agencies of the national government toward the aggressive and efficient prosecution of the war included in the Security League's resume comes from Texas, North Dakota, Montana—practically every state in the Union—and from organizations ranging from the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association and the National Leather Association to the Chambers of Commerce of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and Port Arthur, Texas.

The Security League's letter to the commercial bodies reads:

"The Managing Committee of the National Security League has passed the following resolution, to which we invite your special attention:

"Keen Appreciation."

"Resolved, That we urge the branches of the National Security League and all public bodies to express to Congress a keen sense of appreciation of the splendid constructive work done by our senators and representatives in enacting legislation to provide for the effective conduct of the war."

"And he it further resolved, That we point out that the remarkable record of Congress in this regard, together with the wonderful work being done by the President and Cabinet and Council of National Defense is such as to merit the gratitude of the public and in fact of all liberty-loving peoples throughout the world. It is but fair that opportunity be taken to fully convey to them these sentiments of the American people. Those who know their work will be inspired by the splendid example of their official representatives to render the largest measure of individual effort and sacrifice. The quality and unity of service that has been rendered to the nation during the past few months, regardless of party lines, is unparalleled in history."

"Kindly permit us to suggest that approval by your organization of this resolution would be a distinct public service at this time when the government and every one allied with it need and deserve the sincerest support and co-operation of all citizens. Will you inform us of the passage by your body of this or a similar resolution?"

S. J. Small, manager of the Chamber of Commerce of Lewistown, Mont., writes that he hopes the League will "place this resolution where it will do the most good."

## LUSITANIA MEDAL



The exemplar of the medal struck by the Germans in commemoration of the sinking of the Lusitania, above reproduced, is in the possession of Dr. Henry Van Dyke, of Princeton, N. J., former Minister from the United States to Holland. It was obtained for him by an Amsterdam antiquary directly from Germany in 1916.

## WAR MISSIONARIES

American Orators to Talk to Men in the Trenches of France.

The brotherly feeling of America for her allies and the determination of this country to exert its entire might for victory are to be carried to the Englishmen and Frenchmen in the trenches by a staff of American orators, who will sail in a few days. The men to be selected for this important mission, who will be among the best known speakers of the country, will tour the western fighting front and the principal cities of England and France under the auspices of the British foreign office. They will be chosen by the war council of the Y. M. C. A. The first man named is Rev. Dr. Sartell Prentice, of Nyack, N. Y., who has been one of the most active workers in the National Security League's campaign of Patriotism Through Education in this country.

Dr. Prentice was one of the principal speakers in the Red Cross \$100,000 drive. He is an orator of unusual ability and was one of the instructors at the speakers' training camp held by the National Security League at Chautauque last July. A pamphlet written by him, entitled "How to Reach Your Audience," has been widely circulated by the Security League and is being used by patriotic orators in all parts of the country, appearing both for the National Security League and under other auspices.

It is expected that the sending of these men abroad will be followed by an exchange of British and English-speaking French orators, who will tour our training camps and principal cities.

## BIG WAR CONGRESS

National Security League to Hold "Convention of National Service" in Chicago.

The National Security League will hold its next annual convention in Chicago, February 21, 22 and 23. Sponsored by an invitation committee including men and women of the highest prominence in all walks of life in the country, the League expects fully ten thousand delegates to assemble at Chicago for deliberation on the program of war problems which it has outlined.

The gathering will be styled "A Congress of National Service" and will be more upon popular educational lines than any of the previous conventions of the Security League. The invitation is signed by the following noted persons:

Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States.  
Theodore Roosevelt, former President of the United States.  
William Howard Taft, former President of the United States.  
His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons.  
Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.  
Jacob M. Dickinson, former Secretary of War.  
Judson Harmon, former Attorney-General of the United States.  
Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University.  
Dr. Edmund J. James, president of the University of Illinois.  
Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago.  
Samuel W. McCall, Governor of Massachusetts.  
Samuel Mather, Cleveland, Ohio.  
E. T. Meredith, publisher of Successful Farming, Des Moines, Ia.  
John Purroy Mitchell, Mayor of the City of New York.  
Mrs. Philip North Moore, president of the National Council of Women.  
E. W. Nicolls, superintendent of Virgile Military Institute, Lexington, Va.  
Dr. Frank Mason North, president Federated Council of the Churches of Christ in America.  
Charles Edward Russell, editor and publicist.  
Mrs. Cordelia A. Severance, St. Paul, Minn.  
Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman Women's Committee, Council of National Defense.  
Philip B. Stewart, Colorado Springs, Col.  
Frank S. Streeter, Concord, N. H.  
Booth Tarkington.  
H. St. George Tucker, Washington and Lee University, Va.  
Festus J. Wade, president Mercantile Trust Company, St. Louis, Mo.  
Henry Watters, editor of the Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.  
Miss Maude Wetmore, National League for Women's Service.  
H. A. Wheeler, Chicago, former president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.  
Luke E. Wright, former Secretary of War, Memphis, Tenn.

NEW PROBLEMS.

The invitation reads in part: "The war has forced new social, political and economic problems on America. It is necessary that these should be clearly and fully presented to the people. The nation must be awakened through the united efforts of patriotic workers to the effect of the solution of these problems on the existence of the republic, the success of democracy, and the preservation of the rights of man throughout the world."

The headquarters of the convention will be in the La Salle Hotel, Chicago. In addition to the regular meetings of the delegates and reports of committees there, a big meeting will be held outside the hotel, probably at Madison Temple, on Washington's Birthday.



## East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

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### JACKSON COUNTY Fox Town

Fox Town, Feb. 2.—The ground is covered with ice, making it dangerous to travel.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry McKinney, a girl weighing only one and one half pounds.—Died a few days ago, Mrs. Ida Fowler, widow of Ernest Fowler who was killed by Sam Andrew, last summer.—N. J. Coyte, who has been sick for sometime, is still unable to go.—Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Felty have four sons serving in the army. Their names are James, John, William, and George. John and William are at home this week on a furlough.—R. A. Fox has moved to his new house he built near the Splash Dam.—Thomas Cox is digging coal for R. F. Harris. He gets thirteen cents per bushel at bank.—J. N. Webb was at McKee recently on business; when he returned home he learned that the stork had been there and left Mrs. Webb a twelve-pound boy. She named him Lester.

### Carico

Carico, Feb. 1.—We have experienced the hardest winter in these parts that has been for years, old people say. Pigs and calves have frozen to death.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Mary Robinson, a boy and girl on January 22. The boy died, but the girl is living. This is three sets of twins, five boys and one girl, that the stork has brought them of late years.—Born to Vaid Woods and wife, a fine boy on January 22.—Dan Ford's folks have the small-pox.—Fred Summers has measles.—Ed Roberts and Jess Williams have gone to Bonham to work a while.—Will Roberts has given up his log job and moved back home.—There was a large ice tide in the river last week that delayed the mail two days.—Jake Himes is very sick at present.—Messrs. Isaac Himes, W. H. Roberts, and T. J. Faulstich are planning to start for Bonham Thursday to work.—Isaac Himes celebrated his thirty-sixth birthday the 2nd by killing a fine turkey, and all present report a nice time.

### Green Hall

Green Hall, January 28.—The snow is fast leaving the hillsides and a glare of ice is forming over everything.—The mail service has been poor for two weeks. The mail was not delivered at Green Hall P. O. for over a week.—Died, on January 16, Ralph, the two year old son of Pearl Botner. He took sick the night before dying at seven o'clock next morning.—Died, on January 20, the year old child of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Wilson. It was only sick a short time. The bereaved ones have our sympathy.—Robert Planery of Beattyville paid his father and mother a flying visit the past week.

### Gray Hawk

Gray Hawk, January 28.—There is lots of sickness around Gray Hawk.—Mrs. Louisa Tineher is very poorly with a gripe. She is 81 years old.—A. I. Privett got the post office at Gray Hawk.

### Bond

Bond, Feb. 4.—The weather continues very cold and snowy.—Small-pox at this place has about subsided. The quarantine lifted Friday.—School at Pigeon Roost opens again today.—The people of this place are very sorry to hear of the death of Walter Rice, who was shot and killed by Oscar Johnston at Paris. Johnston's sisters are very much grieved to hear of his crime.—J. T. Brewer has gone to E. Herstadt to work awhile.—A few nights ago two men broke into the store of the Bond & Foley Lumber Company, took what articles they wanted and escaped without being molested.—

W. D. York has gone to Paris for a short stay.—James Pennington of Vine passed through here yesterday enroute to home. He has been in Hamilton, O., for nine months. He stopped at the Green Hill Baptist Church and preached us a very interesting sermon. We were all real glad to have Mr. Pennington with us again.—R. L. Davis purchased a pair of work mules from Frank Moore.—Those keeping their canned fruit in "warm" houses lost quite a number of cans from freezing.

### OWSLEY COUNTY Seoville

Seoville, January 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Jackson and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Dooley, were visiting L. M. Garrett's at Levi, one day last week.—The ice has been so bad that people of this place have been hauling goods from the depot on sleds.—Mrs. Chester Dooley and step-daughters, Reba and Bessie, have returned from Dayton, Ohio.—Miss Lammie Mainous left for Lexington last Monday to enter school.—One of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Bonds' small sons fell on a chair, Wednesday and pushed three of his teeth so far up in his gums that they had to be removed.—Misses Nannie and Nellie Judd spent the latter part of last week visiting in South Booneville.—The mail service has been very poor in this vicinity on account of the ice and cold weather.

### Island City

Island City, January 28.—Jason Lynch of Nathanton, and Miss Angeline Hurst were quietly married at the bride's home, January 11. The Rev. A. D. Bowman officiated. The young couple will probably make their home at Middletown, O. We wish them a prosperous and long life.—The little boy, Elmer, of John and Grace Tyre, caught on fire by the wind blowing down the chimney, setting his clothes on fire, burning the little fellow very badly. His mother's hands were burned trying to subdue the flames.—The game warden passed thru these parts the other day looking after the violators of the law.—Lavada Burch the wife of Taylor Burch, swallowed a pin and was taken to the hospital to be operated upon.—Pearl Nantz, who has been in school at Richmond, will return.—John Poe, of Ethel, was shot and killed by his son, Charley, a few days ago. Mr. Poe was going to enter the home of Mrs. Brummet, where his son was staying, and made some threats that he would kill every one of the family if they did not let him in. On entering the house, his son fired the deadly shot and Mr. Poe fell on the porch and laid there until 10 o'clock the next day, when the coroner took charge of the body.

### Earnestville

Earnestville, Feb. 4.—Several from around here visited the Kentucky River Tuesday to see the high water.—Mrs. Laura Tacket is very ill; not expected to live.—M. V. Moore has erected a new shop building.—Mrs. Ella Moore and daughter, Mallie, were the guests of Mrs. W. M. Evans Sunday afternoon.—Roy Planery, Dewey and Vernon Botner have returned home from Ohio.—The Misses Hattie and Nannie Gabbard were the guests of Mrs. Chloe Tacket Sunday afternoon.—Cash Powell purchased a cow from Mrs. Sarah Howman last week.—Sid Gray of Hanford and Miss Arba Pendegrass of Major were married last week; and passed through here enroute to their new home near Earnestville.—The oil men are in good hopes of striking oil on Wild Dog soon.—Floyd Himes purchased a nice young mule from S. A. Caudill last week.—Miss Mary Brandenburg lost a cow last week.

### CLAY COUNTY Malcom

Malcom, January 26.—Mrs. Brownling is improving slowly; little Reba Pennington also is better.—Born to

Mr. and Mrs. Ellie Chestnut, a fine girl, January 18.—The murder of John Poe has excited the curiosity and suspicion of every body in this vicinity. Mr. Poe was shot and killed by his son, Charles, at the residence of Mrs. Betsie Brummet, January 13. He only survived long enough to utter the words: "O Lord, have mercy." Charles Poe is locked in a cell in Manchester jail, awaiting trial.

### POWELL COUNTY Clay City

Clay City, Feb. 4.—The weather has finally subsided at last, with a big tide in Red River a couple of days last week, which took out part of the Clay City and Watersville road bridge.—H. G. Crabtree, who purchased a half interest in a garage at Winchester recently, has sold out and returned to his farm near this place.—H. M. Curtis, who is a good weather observer, says "the weather is now free according to number, as we have had twenty-one snows thus far this winter."—Uncle Ben Curtis is still in Durn Hollow grinding on his cowpeas.—The folks in this part say they are just now beginning to feel the sting of war, since the new ruling on flour took effect. Many of us, I am thinking, will have to live on what is called a balanced ration, made of cowpeas and corn meal.—Editor J. E. Burghen, of The Times, was in Winchester Saturday looking after some oil interests.—H. H. Harrison, the county agent, called the farmers together at Stanton last Saturday for the discussion of better stock, better crops, and pure bred poultry for the upbuilding of the county along agricultural lines. Mr. Harrison had engaged some good speakers of note who were there to entertain them, among whom were Geoffrey Morgan, state agent; W. R. Reynolds, and others.—The Powell Fiscal Court met at Stanton last Friday to attend to some very important matters, such as road-building, and straightening out of the records and funds which were left in a most desolate condition when the retiring officials left office. The oil boom has about come to a standstill here, as the drilling has all stopped and the men gone to some other part, but nevertheless Mr. Collier, who bought B. A. Bonleville out was here some time ago, and paid up the rentals far in advance of date due and said he was going to resume drilling when spring came.

### PULASKI COUNTY Walnut Grove

Walnut Grove, Feb. 4.—This county is badly damaged by the recent tides; corn that had not been gathered was swept away. The most loss occurred at Burnside. The Kentucky Lumber Company sustaining the heaviest loss.—Our Public School closed last week with a nice program for the closing exercises.—It is reported that there is a case of measles at G. L. Hurton's who lives on Brush Creek.—The activities of the different oil companies have been lulled on account of the recent cold weather.—Edward K. Cook, our public school teacher of this place, received an order by telegram to appear at Booneville for physical examination under the selective draft law.—John J. Hedrich, a dealer in live stock, has had the misfortune to lose three horses during the recent cold weather.—Miss Lou Hamm who underwent a very serious operation at Somerset is improving rapidly and will soon be able to return home.—Eugene Hicks who is an engineer on the L. & N. railroad is visiting his mother, Mrs. W. M. Thompson.—John Logsdon has moved into the house recently vacated by Frank Adams.

### ROCKCASTLE COUNTY Disputanta

Disputanta, Feb. 5.—The Disputanta Telephone Company held a meeting at O. M. Payne's January 31 to elect new officers for the coming year.—Eliza Abney went to Richmond with a load of tobacco last Thursday and is going with another load the 5th of this month.—G. T. Payne made a business trip to Louisville last Saturday.—Robert Abney went to Richmond with a load of tobacco January 31.—O. M. Payne and his sister, Mrs. J. E. Hammond, visited their father and sister Sunday night.—Simmie Hampton, who has been in Oklahoma for eight years returned home to spend a few days. He was visiting his uncle, E. Abney, here last week.—Joe Gatliff of Goodland passed here today going to Berea to see Little Mose Gatliff who is in the College Hospital with spinal meningitis.—Luther Moore, Allie and Sis Cornell, passed thru here going to Berea last week where they will board the train for Hamilton, O.—Bertha King was visiting her brother over Saturday and Sunday.—Willie Cummings, who has been

working at Hamilton, O., returned home this week.—Ben Young who has been visiting his "Grand Pap" Young at Climax has gone back to Hamilton, O.

### MADISON COUNTY Blue Lick

Blue Lick, Feb. 4.—Since the Weather Bureau failed to furnish sunshine to celebrate the advent of his lordship, "Shorty Ground hog" weather hostilities from the north seem to have increased but the farmers, nevertheless, are getting optimistic in regard to the weather and are beginning to gather last year's corn crop and planning for this year's activities.—May Malous and wife visited aunt Sallie Carter Sunday.—Woodson Dezarne and wife who have been located in Pineville since December have returned by this vicinity. Their baby has whooping cough.—Quite a number of our boys were called to Richmond Saturday before the Board for physical examination.—Oscar Kimbrell was rejected from the fact that his height was six feet and one inch, his weight 127 pounds.—Susie Planery, B. N., who is employed by an eye, ear, and throat specialist in Chattanooga, Tenn., in company with the attending physician, visited the jail to render medical treatment to a German Baroness, suffering from a sore throat, and incarcerated as a German spy.—Elmo Planery writes from France of the great work being done by the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. among the soldiers who regard them as "ministering angels." He reports the weather the coldest ever experienced, but his work as an aviator is well under shelter.—Misses Mackley and Sa gent of Berea College gave an able exposition of the Sunday-school lesson at this place Sunday.

### Kingston

Kingston, Feb. 4.—Friends of Miss Elizabeth Flannery, who has been very ill at the College Hospital, Berea, will be glad to know that she is very much improved.—Mrs. George Moody, Mrs. George Young, and Mrs. A. E. Daniels are some better.—Mr. and Mrs. Rolla Hiddle were called to Paint Lick to the bedside of their little grandchild who received a serious injury, caused by a fall.—Horton Broadway and family of Boyle County have moved into the Sandlin place, now owned by Mr. McSwain.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Lusk of Richmond were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Webb Saturday and Sunday.—George Hamilton, who accompanied his mother to Owsley County last week, has returned.—Douglas Young, who has had pneumonia, is better.—Miss Leona Webb, a student of Berea, accompanied by her cousin, Miss Nora Goldiron, spent the week-end with the former's parents.—Miss Lela Flannery, who was called to the bedside of her sister, Miss Elizabeth, has returned to Battle Creek, Mich., where she will resume her studies.—Lieut. Win. Dean, of Camp Taylor, was home to see his sister last week, who has had a very severe case of pneumonia; but is reported to be getting better.—The attendance at school here is very low, a large number of the advanced pupils having entered at Berea.

### Silver Creek

Silver Creek, Feb. 4.—Mrs. and Mrs. W. D. Lewis spent Sunday with their son Elmer at Berea.—Hiram Baker of Valley View purchased a fine mule from his brother, Alvin.—Mat Whitmore got his limb hurt very badly while looking Thursday.—Regular preaching days have been changed from the first Saturday and Sunday of each month, until the third Saturday at eleven and Sunday at two-thirty.—Mrs. Robert Harris spent Friday at Big Hill with her aunt, Mrs. Jake Halsey, who is sick.—Wm. Davis and James Bratcher spent Friday and James Bratcher spent the latter part of the week with Jeff Davis, near Richmond.

### Wallacetown

Wallacetown, Feb. 4.—James A. Baker had his feet badly frost bitten during the cold spell.—Wm. Bowline has rented a farm on White Lick Creek and will move soon.—Dan Botkin has rented Bert Harrison's farm and is moving into the house vacated by J. C. Morgan on the farm.—Mrs. Eliza Creech is visiting in Harlan County.—Mrs. Gentry and family are quarantined on account of meningitis in the family.—Leslie Bowline's little two year old boy is seriously ill with meningitis. A. C. Towery is seriously ill with a nervous breakdown.—Walter Caldwell and Roy Botkin had a narrow escape from being hurt very badly when returning from Berea when their horse became suddenly frightened and ran off a bridge.—Mrs. Ely is visiting her daughter in Owsley County.—Fred Anilin is visiting his brother, Dewey Anilin.—Thos. Goodrich moved to Robert Botkin's farm on Walnut Meadow Pike.—

J. S. Wilson was in Berea yesterday on business.—James Wilson was in Wallacetown on business the last of the week.—Leslie Bowline's two year old boy is thought to be much better.

### CLARK COUNTY Log Lick

Log Lick, Feb. 3.—Several of the selective service boys of this community have been examined and found to be fit subjects for Uncle Sam's army.—Born January 30 to the wife of Philip Kerr a fine boy. Mother and son doing nicely.—Alburt White and family of Michigan are visiting relatives and friends here at this time. Mr. White is thinking about buying a farm in this part of Clark County.—Parker Wimburn of Iron Mountain, Estill County, made a business trip here Saturday.—W. A. Matherly and wife visited their uncle, John Adams, today.—Aunt Lucy Bish, an old colored woman, lies critically ill at her home near here with acute general peritonitis.—John Baker of near Winchester visited his grandfather, William Burch, Saturday and today.—Merchants in this part are observing the Monday closing days in their stores.—We have had a big backwater tide in Red River and Lullbegrund Creek recently.—We are real glad that Mr. Ground Hog could not see his shadow last Saturday. We hope we will not have six weeks more of bad weather.—Jim Vaughn has been losing his sheep from some unknown disease.

### HARLAN COUNTY Dizney

Dizney, Feb. 4.—The melting snow and heavy rains caused an unusual large tide in Yocum Creek and Clover Fork of the Cumberland River. The high tide took with it not only that two or three feet of mud that is usually called "County road," but it also took several hogs, horses, cattle, vegetables, and a few houses.—Jim Clond's little daughter, Susie, who was recently brought home from the Harlan Hospital died early last Friday morning.—Dewey Middleton of Kilday was a welcome visitor Sunday at the home of Bill Clond.—The Rev. John Clem and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cook spent Sunday at the home of Randall Boggs.—A. L. Turner, our traveling Postmaster and merchant, recently moved his family from their old place to the Geo. Middleton house near Mr. Turner's store.—Mrs. Cora Madlen and two children who have spent this year with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Randall Boggs, of this place are leaving today for California where she will spend awhile with her husband, Sergeant Jonathan Madden.—The Black Mountain Coal Company today began to survey a new county road in Yocum's Creek. This promises to be one of the best pieces of road in our county.—The new railroad up Yocum has been completely surveyed and will be constructed as soon as weather permits.—The Yocum district school closes Thursday with a good program by the school and a debate by Alex Clond, Randall Boggs, the Rev. John Clem and Edward Cook.

### BOND BUYING AND SAVING

One of the most gratifying results of the Liberty Loan campaigns to date, is the impetus the saving spirit is gaining with the people in general. Most purchasers of Liberty Bonds are paying for them out of their everyday earnings. Comparatively few have gone into their savings accounts to meet their payments.

This is what the Government most desires. Saving banks generally throughout the country last year showed an increase of savings deposits despite the fact that something near six billions of dollars worth of Liberty Bonds had been purchased.

This same condition was experienced in England. For instance, in 1916, although purchasing billions of dollars worth of war bonds, the small savings bank depositors increased their deposits more than \$600,000,000. And the Englishman, as a rule, is notably profligate.

The English are making their war bonds permanent investments. America will do well to follow their example.

But every man who sells a bond discourages this plan. And every merchant who accepts a Liberty Bond in exchange for merchandise, or in payment of account, adds to this discouragement many fold. Moreover they are digging a pitfall in Uncle Sam's financial path by depressing the market value of the bonds and making it more difficult for him to dispose of succeeding issues.

So if you would help Uncle Sam rather than the Kaiser: Don't throw your bond on market. Don't accept a bond on account.

## HOOVER WARNS FOOD DEALERS

BEWARE! YE FOOD PROFITEERS—PRICE OF SUBSTITUTES FOR FLOUR IS MOUNTING.

Threat To Revoke Licenses Is Result—Freer Movement of Finished Product to Consumer Will Cut Cost, Administrator Says.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—Unwarranted price increases in wheat flour substitutes will not be permitted. The food administration gave warning to dealers that they must not take advantage of temporary shortages in other cereals brought on by the heavy demand the new baking regulations has caused. Many complaints reached Food Administrator Hoover that dealers in the substitutes already have begun to lift their prices.

"Mills of the country," said Mr. Hoover, "are prepared to meet the greater demand of housewives and bakers for other cereals during the next few months. Lack of transportation is the only factor that will stand in the way of proper distribution throughout the country. At least one of the substitutes is produced in quantity in almost every part of the country. If any shortages occur they will be local. The supply of substitutes is ample to meet our needs, and it is confidently expected that with the freer movement of grain to the mills and of the finished product to the consumer, lower prices than those now prevailing will result."

"The normal tendency of local scarcity would be to advance prices out of line with the cost of production and distribution. Under the food control act that will not happen. All licensees dealing in food commodities who do not give their customers the benefit of fair and moderate prices, selling at no more than a reasonable profit above cost, will have their licenses revoked. Unlicensed food retailers who sell at more than a reasonable profit will have their supplies cut off through the notification of all licensees by the food administration forbidding them to receive orders for food from such retailers."

### Rushing Empty Cars Westward.

Washington.—Fearing serious floods in the Middle West and South within a few days the Government Railroad Administration rushed empty cars westward from the eastern congestion area to provide for an emergency movement of corn to elevators and cotton to southern seaports for transshipment to New England mills engaged on Government orders. This was undertaken without any diminution of efforts to transport coal from the mines to consumption points, where the fuel reserves were reported as near the zero mark as at any time within the last two weeks.

### Labor Leader Signs Agreement.

London.—Arthur Henderson, labor leader and former member of the War Cabinet, who as a member of the Cabinet signed an agreement with the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, embracing the engineers trade, in which the Government agreed to meet the engineers in separate conference whenever necessary, issued a lengthy statement appealing to the Government to adhere to this practice and avoid a strike, which he said would seriously impair the output of munitions and other war necessities.

### Argentina May Break.

Buenos Aires.—The Minister of War has recalled Argentine military attaches from Berlin and Vienna. In political circles this action is regarded as significant and connected with the sinking of the Argentine steamship Ministro Brienzo January 26. The Argentine Minister to France has demanded the fact that the steamship was flying the Argentine flag when sunk. The assumption in political circles here is that Germany does not intend to keep her promises to regard to Argentina's shipping.

### NAVY NEEDS MANY RESERVES

At Least 160,000 Men Required to Man Vessels Turned Over by War Department.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The navy department will need at least 160,000 naval officers and a drive to recruit them was started. The men will be required to man vessels turned over by the war department to the naval overseas transportation service of which Commander Charles Belknap is the director.

For the first time it was revealed that the vessels to be turned over by the army will number 1,000 with a total tonnage of 3,000,000 tons.

### MEN EXPOSED TO SMALLPOX

Indianapolis Victim of Disease Perils 600 of Signal Corps at Washington.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Nearly six hundred signal corps officers and men and civilian employees here have been exposed to smallpox, it was learned following the discovery of a case of the disease in the building in which they worked. The victim, a man named Wells, who came here from Indianapolis, has been removed to the isolation hospital and vigorous steps have been taken to prevent an outbreak. It is stated Wells' case was a mild one.

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